THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No. 14. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Despatch from the Plains--An Important Report from Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 16.—An Omaha despatch states that it is reported that a number of Indians recently engaged in the war on the Colorado, Kansas, have reached the Powder River country, where a council was held by a large number of chiefs. The object of the council is unknown.

The Indians are quiet at Fort Fetterman, and also along the Upper Missouri river.

A Denver despatch says that the party has returned from the pursuit of the Indians in Cache, La Poudre Valley, having succeeded in recapturing 100 horses and killing one Indian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—General Sherman telegraphs from St. Louis to Assistant Adjutant General Townsend the following despatch from General Sheridan:—

IN THE FIELD, FORT CONE, Ind. Ter., Jan. 1, by special messenger to Lawrence, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1869.—To Bvt. Major-General W. A. Nichols, A. A. G.—General:—I have the honor to forward the following for the information of the Lieutenant-General:—

The destruction of the Camanche village by Colonel Evans' command on Christmas day gave the final blow to the backbone of the Indian rebellion. At midnight on Dec. 31, 1868, a delegation of the chief fighting men of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, twenty-one in number, arrived here on foot, their animals not being able to carry them on. They said they ruled the village, and begged for peace and permission for their people to come in, and asked no terms but only for a paper to protect them from the operations of our troops while en route.

They report the tribes in mourning for their losses. Their people are starving, having eaten up all their dogs and finding no buffalo. We had forced them into the canons on the eastern edge of the staked plains, where there was no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix, and desire to surrender unconditionally.

I acceded to their terms, and will punish them justly, and I can scarcely make an error in any punishment awarded, for they all have blood upon their hands. Yesterday we received a few papers, the first for a month, and I see it alleged by Indian agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is a falsehood. The reservation extends but thirty miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb.

The battle took place 120 miles up the road from Fort Cobb. It is also alleged that the band was friendly. No one could make such an assertion who had any regard for the truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Kettle's young men were out depredating at Fort Dodge when the village was wiped out. Mules taken from trains, matter carried by our murdered couriers, photographs stolen from the scene of outrages on the Solomon and Saline rivers, were found in the captured camp. In addition I have their own illustrated history, found in their captured camps, showing the different fights or murders in which this tribe was engaged. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject. It should be known also that I wanted Black Kettle and his family to come in, through the Arrapahoe chief, Little Raven, in my interview with that chief at Fort Dodge, in September last, but they did not come in.

Yours, respectfully, P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph--3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162¾	West. Union Tel.	33¾
N. Y. and E. R.	38¾	Cleve. & Toledo R.	103¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	93½	Toledo & Wabash.	62½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74¼
Cle. and Pitt R.	88	Adams Express	52
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo	25½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88	United States Ex.	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	129¼	Tennessee 6s, New	68¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	120¾	Gold	136¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	122¾	Market steady.	

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to day was 241, being a decrease of 24 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 111 were adults, 130 minors; 176 were born in the United States, 54 were foreign, 11 were unknown, 11 were people of color, and 4 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the brain, 25 in flammation of the lungs; 9 marasmus; 4 disease of the heart; 15 of typhoid fever; 14 of debility, and 10 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	8	Fifteenth	19
Second	11	Sixteenth	8
Third	7	Seventeenth	6
Fourth	15	Eighteenth	13
Fifth	7	Nineteenth	17
Sixth	7	Twentieth	13
Seventh	11	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	4	Twenty-second	7
Ninth	6	Twenty-third	6
Tenth	7	Twenty-fourth	5
Eleventh	5	Twenty-fifth	4
Twelfth	4	Twenty-sixth	10
Thirteenth	11	Twenty-seventh	12
Fourteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	2
Unknown, 4.			

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station—

—Bridget McCormick was held to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer the charge of using threatening and insulting language towards a certain Mrs. Hannah Payne and her children.

—Thomas Ames also had a hearing upon the charge of breaking into and robbing the dwelling of Mrs. Mary Hoffman, No. 1113 South Seventh street, of a lot of table cutlery, etc. Held in $3000 bail for a further hearing.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their oder is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Arrival of Captain-General Dulce—His Proclamation to the Cubans in Full —The Condition of Things on the Island.

This morning's N. Y. *Tribune* has the following:—

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The week has been crowded with events. On Sunday there was a *grande revue* of all the troops in the city and environs. The line extended from the corner of Refugio street and the Prado to the *Campo de Marte*, and thence out to the *Paseo de Tacon* through La Reine street. It was about a mile long. The General looked sad. As the troops defiled before him, he had something to say to nearly every commander, and repeated vivas for Spain and *Cuba Espanola* were given and cheered. His farewell address was read to the troops, a copy of which is herewith forwarded to you. It had been arranged to have a mock fight at the Chorrera the next morning at 10 o'clock, but at 6 A. M. of that day a cannon was heard to fire from the Morro, which announced the arrival of the mail steamer Comillas, having on board his Excellency Domingo Dulce, Marquis of Castelfiorito. It was uncertain at first whether the General had arrived a live man, or whether or not he had died on the route, and hence a great rush to the wharf of the populace to ascertain the fact. A delegation from the Ayuntamento and other private citizens soon went on board to ascertain the condition of the distinguished gentleman; among the very first of the number to visit the ship was General Lersundi himself. The meeting between the two Generals was cordial. General Dulce was found to be in exceedingly delicate health. By 9 o'clock the troops were coming in and rapidly forming, and at 11 one could hardly get along on the streets between the bay and the palace. At 12 A. M. precisely, General Lersundi, preceded by the City Council and various dignitaries, went down to the wharf, where he met the new Governor-General, and escorted him, through lines of troops and in the presence of many thousands, to the Government House. Perhaps 15,000 persons were present. General Dulce walked along seemingly suffering from pain and debility; and when he reached the stairway of the palace, General Lersundi on the one side, and Senor Barbon of the City Council on the other, aided him to mount the steps. There were no shouts of welcome; but, in lieu thereof, a profound sympathy for the General, and, more than that, a deep uncertainty on the part of the Spaniards as to what was to be done, and a mingled look of pleasure and doubt on the face of the Cuban population. The General took the oath of office, and attempted a few remarks, which are reported to have been scarcely audible.

Jan. 9—General Dulce has commenced in good earnest the consummation of what was achieved by the revolution. He has taken steps to abolish the remembrance of Isabel II as the Queen. On Thursday morning the city was surprised to know that the statue of her late Majesty had been removed from the Paseo de Ysabel II. The statue was seriously damaged in its removal, the face having been partially crushed by its fall. It was taken away at midnight of Wednesday. The next morning the portraits of the ex-Queen were hauled down from the walls of all the public buildings, and carted away. No great respect was shown in their removal, and it is not known whether the statue was intentionally damaged, or whether it became so by accident, as no one was permitted to see the operation of removal. Several persons were in front of the Hotel Inglaterra, and in full view of it, but were ordered away before the work commenced. It is said that the statue of Columbus, now in the court yard of the palace, will be set up on the site of the removed statuary, and besides that, the one of Ferdinand VII, father of the ex Queen, will be removed in a few days from the Plaza de Armas.

Proclamation to the Cubans.

The following is the text of the proclamation to the Cubans issued by Captain-General Dulce:—

The Government provisional of the nation, in use of its legitimate faculties, has determined to charge me for a second time with the superior political direction of this Antille, an integral portion of Spanish nationality. Fulfilling the measure of my duties, I have obeyed, without taking into account the state of my health, which was a great sacrifice demanded of me. Already you know me. There is no danger of my being intimidated, no obstacle which frightens me when your well-being is under consideration; there is no responsibility which I do not accept, however grand it may be, if in this way we may settle the principle of authority on the firm base of equity and justice. Cubans: The revolution has stripped us of a dynasty, and tearing up by the root the poisonous plant that poisoned the air we breathed, has given back to man his dignity, and to the citizen his rights. The revolution, in the exercise of its indisputable sovereignty, did not desire that over the will of the people there should prevail imaginary prerogatives, both hereditary and traditional, and it seeks that, for the future, political and administrative legality should fix the destinies of the country, wrenched as it were from the deepest bowels of society by means of universal suffrage. In a short time you will meet at the polls and elect deputies to represent you in the Constituent Cortes. They will obtain from this power, supreme and national, the reforms that your legislature demands, the best that your administration needs, the rights in moral and political order that civilization has conquered. Islanders and sons of the Peninsula, we are all brothers; we recognize only one God; and this is for us the bond of the same religion; we speak the same language, and one same flag covers us. After to day the island of Cuba becomes one of the provinces of Spain. Doubtless, this change so radical in your political organization, would be sterile and even dangerous in its practical results if a public examination, though tranquil, should not precede it of everything which might be a remedy for the present, and a hope of larger increase in a not far off future. Hence, here the necessity for those grand electoral reunions which good sense commands and custom sanctions; hence, there likewise the convenience that men of imagination and of knowledge devote themselves to this discussion, prudent, reasoning and cold, which has made of the press one element of life for modern society. Painful is it that your reason as a being, and the respect for interests created, do not permit the trial of certain systems and doctrines in which there is so much interest for progress and humanity. Do not think strange of my speaking my sentiments so boldly. These are words which stain the paper on which they are written and scald the tongue which pronounces them. The possession of these three rights, the only ones when the prudence and the wisdom of the Provisional Government can grant us, in themselves alone constitute the true political liberty of a country; but if bad acts convert this noble aspiration of our age in an insurrectionary band or cry of independence, inflexible it must exist, and be hard in the matter of punishment. There is no liberty without order and without a respect for the laws. Whoever voluntarily abandons the legal ground with which he at first commences is a wicked man in the eye of Him who is to judge in the tribunals of justice.

Islanders and sons of the Peninsula! I speak to you in the name of Spain, in the name of your mother. Union and fraternity! Forgetfulness of the past and hope in the future! Live Spain with honor! DOMINGO DULCE.

Havana, Jan. 6, 1869.

Abolition of Slavery.

The following is a copy of an order sent to the owners of slaves working in the mines at Cobre:—

Army of Liberation of Cuba:—I give you the news that our wise Government has proclaimed and put into effect the abolition of slavery; and as it is my duty, and as I am authorized to aid in carrying into effect a disposition so wise and humane in the jurisdiction under my charge, I now make it known to you, to the end that you abstain from collecting monthly wages for those for whom you have collected heretofore for labors from the mines, and said black citizens will be made useful in other works of the utmost importance to enable us to carry out our enterprise of regeneration and true liberty.

Our Land and Liberty. FELIX FIGUEREDO.

Cobre, December 31, 1868.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1869.

The Banks Protectorate Resolution.

The majority of your readers were no doubt as much surprised as the majority of the members of the House at the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the House on Tuesday last. It had been hinted for some time previous that such a resolution was under consideration in the Committee, but few supposed that it would ever be brought before the House. It was a new question, and not one in ten of the members either understood its object or its meaning. The explanatory speech of General Banks himself was far from clear, and exhibited nothing of the ability of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Unfortunately for Banks, as well as for the resolution, the Committee did not seem to be united in its support. Although one of the most important committees of the House, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, leaving out its chairman, is neither composed of the most prominent or the ablest members of the House. Banks, therefore, lacked support. He was perhaps the only member of the Committee at all able to defend such a proposition, or to answer intelligently the questions put to him from all parts of the House. There was no member of the Committee who seemed either able or willing to second him. The matter was sprung upon the House at a late hour of the session, and the surprise and confusion were so great upon all sides, that when an adjournment was proposed there was no opposition.

The Butler-Spalding Substitute.

Whatever may have been the astonishment of the House on Tuesday, it was measurably magnified on Wednesday, when General Butler offered his substitute extending the protection of the United States over all the West India Islands, and Spalding followed with his amendment taking in all the Islands on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans lying adjacent to the United States. Members looked first at one another, then at Banks, then at Butler, and finally at Spalding. They were manifestly at a loss to know exactly what these gentlemen had in view. Banks, having accepted Butler's substitute, had nothing to say. Butler himself gave a vague explanation, and Spalding intimated something about "manifest destiny." The debate took a very wide range, and was entered into by some of the ablest men in the House on both sides. Finally, the whole proposition, as your readers are already aware, met with a most ignominious defeat. It was hinted in the debate, and rather broadly too, by Judge Woodward, that Butler had taken in all the West India Islands for the sake of including the somewhat famous Alta Vela in the original proposition. Possibly Woodward, in this case, was not far from the truth. General Butler is associated in some way with Jeremiah S. Black as counsel for the claimants of Alta Vela, and as they have failed to serve their clients successfully in every other attempt, it is possible that this was resorted to as a final effort. To be sure Alta Vela has no government, and, as far as is known, there are no people there to seek protection, but the island is claimed by a Government over which Butler proposed to extend the broad aegis of the American eagle, and it would have been but a slight token of gratitude for this Government to have surrendered Alta Vela to its alleged American owners. What islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Spalding may have had his covetous eyes upon is not known, but there can be little doubt that Alta Vela enlisted Butler's sympathies more than either Hayti or St. Domingo.

The Cuban Revolution and the Banks Protectorate.

In his speech, General Banks intimated, though he did not expressly state, that he offered his resolution at the instance of prominent officials in the Governments of Hayti and San Domingo. Although repeatedly pressed by members for a more explicit statement upon this point, he declined to give it. Banks' object was to use Hayti and San Domingo merely as an entering wedge. Had that proved successful, he would no doubt have gone as far as Butler, and included all the West India islands, or perhaps as far as Spalding, and have taken in everything within reach in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is not perhaps generally known that a quiet but steady communication has been kept up for some time between the revolutionists in Cuba and certain parties of no small prominence in this city. Every movement of the disaffected Cubans, their successes and reverses, their plans and their prospects together with the means taken by the Spanish authorities to subdue them, has been known here to certain parties at the earliest possible moment. The latest advices received in this way give assurances of the complete success of the revolutionary movement, and intimations have been received that at no distant day the provisional government of Cuba, that is to be, will formally ask protection and recognition from the United States. It is impossible to tell precisely to what extent the Banks movement was related to this matter, but it is safe to say that it was not entirely disconnected with it. Should the Cuban revolutionists make such a proposition to our Government, Congress would of course be compelled to take some notice of it, and it is probable that more than thirty-two votes could be mustered in the House in its favor. Banks' proposition was probably crude, was reported to the House in a somewhat irregular way, and was unquestionably badly managed; but there can be no doubt that it embraces the elements of a policy which our Government will be compelled to adopt sooner or later.

The Sue Murphy Claim.

It might be supposed, from the elaborate consideration which this subject has received from the Senate, that that body had settled the question of the finances and all the other paramount interests of the country, and had resolved itself into an amateur debating society. The question—"Who is John Scott," is not asked half so frequently now as "Who is Sue Murphy." That has been so thoroughly answered by distinguished Senators during the debate, that I shall not attempt a repetition. Any one observing her in the gallery of the Senate (for she is there nearly every day) would hardly suppose that she was a person of enough importance to engage the attention of the Senate for so long a time. Like all claimants who come to Washington, she possesses the great characteristics of boldness and perseverance. There are few women who could sit as unconcernedly as she does from day to day, and hear not only the merits of her claim canvassed, but her character, her loyalty, her antecedents, and even her virtue discussed. Unfortunately for her, as well as for her claim, she is but the representative of a class. To pass her claim is to open the flood-gates through which would flow similar claims amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. This is the secret of the stubborn resistance made by those who assume to act as the watch-dogs of the Treasury. But still there is no occasion for the Senate wasting so much precious time in discussing a matter which could be settled by a vote in a few minutes. There is scarcely a member of the Senate who has not made up his mind long ago just how he will vote upon this question, and it may be safely asserted that a thousand speeches from as many different Senators would not change the result.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard Investigation.

Since Judge Kelley presented the report of the Sub-Committee of Naval Affairs on the investigation of the fraudulent purchase of tools and machinery for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the parties implicated in these frauds have been industriously at work trying to get up a white-washing minority report. The history of this investigation is interesting as showing the manner in which frauds are sometimes discovered, and the efforts of officials to thwart the ends of justice. Judge Kelley's attention was first directed to this matter by a friend in Philadelphia who takes a deep interest in everything relating to iron and machinery, and who, upon a casual visit to the Navy Yard, observed large boxes of tools piled up which had been apparently thrown aside. After the sub-committee had been appointed, Mr. Isherwood, Chief Engineer of the Navy, came to Judge Kelley and obligingly offered to detail a number of engineers to investigate the matter and report to the sub-committee. He was quietly informed that the committee could make its own investigation, as it would be compelled to make its own report to the House. Isherwood, however, seemed determined that the engineer department of the navy should have some part in the investigation. Accordingly, when the committee reached Philadelphia, they found, to their astonishment, the engineers in charge of the Boston and Brooklyn Navy Yards, who reported themselves, under the orders of their chief, Isherwood, to assist the committee in their investigation. The committee, however, possessing full powers from the House to examine witnesses and to send for persons and papers, went quickly to work, Judge Kelley giving the engineers to understand that when they were wanted they would be called for. A disposition was manifested to throw every obstacle possible in the way of the committee, with a view to prevent a thorough investigation. This proving unsuccessful, less honorable means were resorted to by Engineer Zeller and his subordinates to accomplish the same purpose. Fraudulent bids were produced purporting to come from Messrs. Sellers & Co. and Messrs. Bement & Dougherty of your city, which, being shown to these firms by Judge Kelley, chairman of the committee, were pronounced forgeries. All this was done, it appears, to produce the impression upon the committee that the bids of Messrs. Roach & Son of New York, for the tools and machinery required, were lower than those of any Philadelphia firms. Most of these tools and this machinery were proved by competent machinists and engineers to have gone out of use in all well-regulated establishments, by reason of their being superseded by more modern improvements and better patterns. The whole affair seems to have been what may be termed a "set-up job" between the Engineer Department of the Navy and Messrs. Roach & Son, to get a large amount of money out of the Government for old tools and ancient machinery that could command a market nowhere else. Having failed to throw dust in the eyes of the committee, the enterprising gentlemen of the Engineer department, including, of course, Engineer Zeller, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, have organized a little lobby here for the double purpose of throwing discredit on Judge Kelley's report, and of defeating his bill authorizing the President to appoint a civilian to the position of Chief Engineer of the Navy. The latter, should it pass the Senate as it has done the House, would effectually dispose of the immaculate Isherwood, much to the satisfaction, as I happen to know, of the great majority of the officers of the navy. It may be gratifying to the friends of these parties in your city to know that they have not the slightest chance of succeeding in their efforts.

Soaping the Tariff Bill.

An enterprising firm of your city, Messrs. McKeone, Van Haagen & Co., have inaugurated a new mode of reaching the Ways and Means Committee and the members of the House on the Tariff bill. Other interests send delegations here, who appear before the committee and nauseate them with argument. But your ingenious soap manufacturers have hit upon a novel and a different plan. One morning this week each member, upon entering the Hall, found upon his desk a small box containing two cakes of rich "flower scented soap," accompanied by a circular. This circular is an appeal to Congress to impose a duty on kryolite, an article entering largely into the manufacture of fine soaps. It appears that a single company located at Pittsburg has a monopoly of the importation of this article, which is found only in Greenland.

McKeone, Van Haagan & Co., in behalf of the soap manufacturers, ask Congressmen who received their circular and their little box of "flower-scented soap," to vote against admitting kryolite free without a corresponding advance in the tariff on soaps, or to make any further increase in the duty on sal soda. As this establishes a new precedent in the manner of directing the attention of Congressmen to needed legislation, we may expect hereafter to see members' desks piled up with bars of iron and steel, sacks of wool, nuggets of copper, lumps of coal, and, possibly, demijohns of whisky and boxes of tobacco and cigars.

—Chicago has had an "Anti-Temperance meeting."

—Illinois grew 25,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Grant's Intended Visit to Baltimore--The Late Darwin A. Finney--The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—A letter from

General Badeau,

General Grant's secretary, received here, signifies that Grant intends to visit Baltimore on the 21st instant, when he will remain until the following Saturday.

Preparations will be made for his reception. He will also attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

The British barque Boaz is now

A Total Wreck

at Cape Henry, having gone to pieces.

The Northern Central Railway Company has accepted the Bond property of eighteen acres in the suburbs of the city, for

A New Depot

and machine houses, etc., taking it at the late jury's valuation of $95,000.

George Deaver, an employe of the company, was killed yesterday near Baltimore, by being run over.

DARWIN A. FINNEY.

Bringing the Remains of the Late Congressman to Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The special committee of the United States House of Representatives, appointed to proceed to this city and take charge of the remains of Hon. Darwin A. Finney, late member of the House from Pennsylvania, left here this morning at ten o'clock, with the body in charge. They will arrive at the West Philadelphia Depot about two o'clock. It will be remembered that the late Mr. Finney had gone to Europe some months ago, hoping thus to secure the restoration of his health. The remains are to be interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The committee appointed to convey the body of their late associate consists of Judge Pettis and Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, Hon. S. J. Randall, Hon. George W. Woodward, and Hon. George V. Lawrence, of the Pennsylvania delegation; Hon. J. G. Blaine of Maine, Hon. J. K. Birch of Kentucky, Hon. L. McCullom of Illinois, and accompanied by Harrison Stricker, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 16—A. M.—Consols for money and account, 93. Stocks firmer and higher. Erie, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher. The sales to-day will probably reach 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 18—A. M.—Sugar quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 16—P. M.—United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 75¾. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 26¼; Great Western 45¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¾d., middling Orleans 11¾d. Lard declined; sales at 72s. Pork quiet and steady.

HAVRE, Jan. 16.—Cotton opened firm; sales at 134f. on the spot, 137f. afloat.

SHIP WRECK.

Loss of the Steamer Gulf City, with Nearly All on Board--Details of the Disaster.

The New York *World* of this morning has the following:—

Scarcely has the excitement over the loss of the Hibernian died away, when the public are startled by the report of another disaster—the shipwreck of the Gulf City, of the New York and Galveston Line, with the loss of nearly all on board. Starting from Galveston on the 24th of December, with twenty-five passengers on board, the steamer had comparatively pleasant weather until last Sunday night, when a strong southwester set in, which the vessel succeeded in braving. On Monday the weather became milder, and as the day closed, continued to improve. About this time the ill-fated steamer had approached the coast of North Carolina, and was directing its course towards Point Lookout. The shoals off this point are avoided by all mariners as exceedingly dangerous, even in the mildest weather. They are numberless, and in many cases are unseen until it is too late to steer clear of them. About ten o'clock on Monday night the Gulf City ploughed the sea among these breakers and struck one of them with force and grounded. Only three hours elapsed before the steamer went down, with all on board but three persons, a part of the crew—Patrick McCabe, who lives in Jersey City, and Anthony Tuomas and Henry McArdle, both of whom are residents of this city. These survivors were picked up by the steamer W. P. Clyde, on Wednesday, about two o'clock. Another steamer was also around the wreck on Wednesday night, but has not been heard from yet, and there is a slight hope that a few more of the unfortunate passengers may be found. The names of those on board it is impossible to procure as yet, but the number is known to be as stated, leaving twenty-two probable deaths as the sequence of the terrible disaster. The steamship Leo, Captain Dearborn, passed the wreck about noon on Wednesday, and that gentleman reports that two vessels, one bound north and the other south had hove to near the Gulf City, and were engaged in picking up cotton and other freight from the sea. Many bales of cotton the captain reports having seen, and a large amount of woodwork belonging to the steamer. In the distance what was supposed to be the hurricane deck was seen. Top pieces of houses belonging to the boat were also floating around.

THE CHILIAN MISSION.

Letters from Kilpatrick in Reply to Butler.

General Kilpatrick has written a letter to Hon. John Hill, member of Congress from N. J., concerning the proposition of General Butler to abolish the Chili mission. He asks, after explaining the case as it stands, "What does General Butler know of Chili? Absolutely nothing—just about as much as he does of finance. He desires to pay off the national debt without paying it, and he desires to reduce our expenses and punish me without accomplishing either." Further on he says:—"The effort to abolish the mission is worthy of Butler; of the past record and present efforts of the man who, in 1860, could vote fifty-two times for the traitor Davis, and afterwards urge upon the American people the election of Breckinridge, when he knew that his success was our ruin; who could, in 1868, advocate repudiation and financial ruin; who, after his protestations that he was the true friend of Ulysses S. Grant, yet ran away from Lowell to avoid him, and on the same day accepted the hospitality of a New York Democratic club, and there talked over the reorganization of the Democratic party when he should have been extending words of welcome to his future President to the city of Lowell; the quasted radical who could write to the Louisville *Journal* that although he had been the bitter enemy of the South during the war, he now could do them more good than any other man; the advocate and lawyer, the Republican and statesman who, after most vilely denouncing the President of the United States before all the world, dares to meet him face to face, extend the two hands of friendship, and wish him a happy, happy, happy New Year."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869.

The Money market is reported rather easier, but the rates are without change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. Prime business paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was quiet this morning, but prices were firmer. Government securities were firmly held at full prices. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 100¾@100¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were higher. Reading sold at 47¾@48, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 54¾, an advance of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾@27, an advance of ¼. 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 33¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 48¾ for Northern Central.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123¾, an advance of ¼; and Girard at 59, no change; 235 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 108 for Southwark; 31 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 9@10, a decline of 1; 19 was bid for preferred do.; 29¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	100⅝		100 sh Phil & E		26¾
$100 do	100⅝		100 do	b60.	27
$2000 do	RE.	100⅜	2 sh Sch N stk		9
$ 00 do		100⅜	1 do		10
$1000 do	b3	100½	100 sh Read	s30	47⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m os		95	400 do	s.860.	47¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold l.is		84½	60 do	s5wn&l.	48
$500 do		88½	100 do	s5wn&l.	48
$ 000 do		88½	100 do	do 2d.	47 94
$1000 Leh R R loan		87½	100 do	b30.	48
$500 do		88½	100 do	s.c.	47⅝
$1000 do		83½	100 do	s5wn.	47 94
$2700 do		83½	5 do	d b.c.	47⅝
8 sh Far & Mec R		123½	200 do	s.	47⅝
45 sh Penna R	s.c.	56½	200 do	s5.	47⅝
26 do		56½	100 do		47⅝
50 sh Leh V R		54¾	100 do	s.	47⅝
100 sh Girard Bk	s5.	59	200 do	s.b59.	47 94

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 109¾@110; July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 107¾@108. Gold, 136¼; Union Pacific bonds, 101¾@101¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 107¾@107¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 136¼@136¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. 1865, new, 108@108¼; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136¾@136¾; Silver, 131@133.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph--1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	161½	West. Union Tel.	34¼
N. Y. and E. R.	38½	Toledo & Wabash.	63
Ph. and Rea. R.	93⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90	Adams Express	51
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25¼
Chi. and N. W. com	81¾	United States Exp.	45
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	69¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	128½	Gold	136¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	120¾	Market irregular.	
Pacific Mail S. Co.	122¾		

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Cotton quiet, but firm; middling uplands 22¾c. Flour quiet and steady, and unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red, $1 75@2. Corn dull; white, 85@87c. Oats dull at 76@77c. Rye dull at $1 40@1 50. Pork firm at $33·25. Bacon quiet, rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear do., 17½@17¾c.; shoulders, 14½@14¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 20c.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.—The Flour market is inactive, and prices have a downward tendency. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels, including superfine at $5@5 50; extras at $6@6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra families at $7 25@7 75 for fair and choice, and $7 75@8 for fancy; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $8 75@10 50; and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 50@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is dull at the recent decline; sales of red at $1 80@1 95; amber at $2@2 05; and white at $2 20@2 40. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1 60@1 63. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of new yellow at 87@90c.; 1500 bushels damp do., by auction, at 20c.; and new white at 85c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 73@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is firm, with sales of 200 bushels prime at $9. Timothy ranges from $3 to $3 25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 60@2 62. Whisky is dull at $1·12@1 13 per gallon, tax paid.

—The Mikado of Japan left his palace in November, the first time such a thing has happened in 2000 years.

—Governor Hoffman is 39, and the youngest Governor New York ever had except Seward, who was elected when 37.

—Theodore R. Davis, of *Harper's Weekly* (Croquis) is in Washington making sketches for the forthcoming inauguration.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 11 A. M.....44 2 P. M.....44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

N. G. barque Kosmos, Weinrichs, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Resolute, Lippincott, St. Mary's, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Speed, Larkin, 50 days from London with mdse. to Workman & Co. 8th inst., off Hatteras, spoke barque Agnes, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

Schr H. Simons, Godfrey, from Salem, Mass., with mdse. to captain.

Schr M. D. Steelman, Ireland, from Charleston via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 16—6 P. M.—Barques Amelia Gering, from London, and Louise, from Liverpool, both for Philadelphia, arrived at the Breakwater this evening. Brig Mary Fisher, from —— for Philadelphia, passed in last night. Schrs J. W. Hall, from Jacksonville for Boston, and A. Lincoln from New Castle, Del., for New York, were at the Breakwater this morning. Wind SW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Alice Lea Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Ja. 26th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Modern Radical Statesmanship.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

We believe that the indifferent sort of books which are so generally read nowadays, to the neglect of the great works of the old masters, has much to do with the decline of the public morality. We have often criticized many of the prominent characters of the day as being utterly contemptible. Men void of talent, of courage, or even of common honesty are raised to high places. Thus we have bad government. It is now becoming a rare thing to find a public man at all fit for the position which he fills. Why is it that the people allow this? Is it not because the public taste has become vitiated by false reading? The people have in their minds no great standards by which to try aspirants for high places. It was different some years ago. People then had read different works and had formed different ideas of what was needed in honorable office. It is now uncommon to find a good book among the people. Where old books were sufficient to give ample information they have been thrown aside, and new books, telling only a part of the truth, substituted. Why is it that trifling and incompetent writers must make a rehash of all ancient learning? It has been done to lower the standard of public intelligence, that the Government could be mismanaged by bad men—by men who would have never been named for even town offices in any other country that succeeded in maintaining liberal institutions.

Who that holds in remembrance the proud and incorruptible Cato of the Roman Senate would ever think of Simon Cameron as fit for such a dignity? How would Chase compare with Aristides and Bingham with Cicero? No person who was aware of the real character of those great men of old times could ever willingly and honestly consent to fill Congress with such persons as are there. Why is this decline of public virtue and of statesmanship? It is not because there are no honest and able men in the country, but only because the people have forgot that they ought to require honesty and integrity in those that seek power. To remedy this evil let the people put standard works in the hands of the young, and read such themselves. Put the old books of true doctrines and true things back where they belong—on your book-shelves in public and private libraries. That will be a necessary commencement to a reform in our country.

The Sue Murphy Claim.

From the N. Y. World.

Miss Murphy's claim (she is an estimable young lady, now about four-and-twenty), which has been the chief topic of debate in the Senate since the holiday recess, is important, not on account of the amount of money asked (only $7000)—not because the facts of the case are open to any serious dispute—but only because it involves a principle deemed of grave consequence as paving the way for other claims of a similar kind. Miss Murphy is entitled to compensation if any Southern loyalist is under similar circumstances, as will appear from the following letter addressed to her by General Grant two or three years ago:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1866.—Miss Sue Murphy:—I have caused to be examined the papers which you filed for damages done to your property in Decatur, Alabama, by United States troops. Loyalty is clearly proven, and the claim seems to be entirely a just one, if any such claim is allowed. It is a matter left entirely with Congress, and I can only say that, if any claim for damages done by the army in States that were in rebellion against the Government is allowed, I would respectfully recommend yours. U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant-General."

A bill making compensation to Miss Murphy passed the Senate about two years ago, but failed in the House because that Congress was so near the expiration of its term that there was not time to pass it. The merits of the case and grounds of compensation cannot be presented with more brevity or fairness than in the language of Senator Anthony, a day or two since. He said:—

"If the Constitution is to be read according to its plain understanding, I am unable to see how this case evades the provision that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. When you can prove to me that this property, taken for the construction of a public building by the United States, is not to be paid for, then you will satisfy me that any other debt that the United States owes is not to be paid. This is not property that was destroyed by an army on its march; it is not property that was destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy and affording him aid and comfort; it is not property that would have been destroyed by one army if it was not by the other; but it is a certain amount of property that the United States took by competent authority and by public necessity for the construction of a public work; and we are just as much bound to pay for those materials, for the stone and the wood that were used in the construction of that fort, as we are to pay for the cannon that was mounted upon it or the ammunition with which the cannon was served; just as much as we are bound to pay for the supplies and the clothing that were furnished to the garrison in that fort.

"This case was presented to the Senate two or three years ago. It was examined before the Committee on Claims. It was reported, I think, unanimously. The evidence of the loyalty of this lady was presented before us to the satisfaction of every member of the committee. I am not able to recall the evidence, but I recollect that military officers appeared before the committee came on here voluntarily to testify upon that point; and the committee were perfectly satisfied upon that point, and so reported, but did not report all the verbal evidence upon which they relied. The bill was reported from the Committee on Claims. It passed the Senate. It went to the House of Representatives. In the House of Representatives they had a rule which prevented the consideration of bills of this kind. The case was so strong upon its merits that the rule was suspended in its favor, and the bill would undoubtedly have passed but for want of time. It fell for want of time."

The argument on the other side, though drawn out to great length by several Senators, may be very concisely stated. It rests upon the assumed principle that all persons residing within an enemy's country are to be treated in war as enemies, and that their real friendliness cannot exempt them from any of the consequences of war. This harsh doctrine is supported by the old authorities; but modern usage has relieved it of most of its harshness, in wars upon land, by respecting *all* private property in an enemy's country. When General Scott was engaged in the conquest of Mexico, he was directed by our Government to levy subsistence upon the inhabitants according to the old rules of war. He declined to do so, and scrupulously protected all private property. He afterwards said in print that it would have taken double the number of soldiers, double the time, and have cost double the number of lives to conquer the country, had it not been for this policy of forbearance. Those military commanders who follow the old rule in operating in an enemy's country, generally avoid the infliction of individual hardship, wherever possible, by levying contributions upon a whole city or a whole province, to be equitably raised by its public authorities. By this method, individuals bear only their proportional share. It will be seen by this statement that the radicals are attempting to enforce against Southern loyalists all the rigor of an absolute rule of war which humane commanders forbear to exercise against avowed enemies.

It is not, however, for the purpose of presenting this view that we have adverted to the subject, but to point out the inconsistency of punishing as criminals a community every member of which was placed beyond the pale of Federal protection. The Government cannot, in justice, have it both ways. The duties between governor and the governed are reciprocal; if these duties are released on one side they are necessarily released on the other. The foundation of the duty of obedience is the right to protection; and when a government ceases to protect, it can no longer rightfully punish for acts done while protection was withdrawn. If all the inhabitants of a belligerent community are to be regarded as standing upon the same level, and as sustaining the same relations to the other belligerent, so that within that territory no distinction can be made between friends and enemies, the rule should be made consistent. The law of nations, to which so much reference has been had in this debate, makes the rule consistent. As the whole community is treated, for belligerent purposes, as a unit, and friends no more than enemies exempted from the consequences of war, so, on the other hand, enemies no more than friends are subjected to any other punishment or calamity than result from military operations. As the whole community stands on the same level in respect to the laws of war, so the whole community stands likewise on the same level in respect to all penal consequences not military. If the solidarity of the South during the war is to be assumed as a principle, let it be consistently adhered to, and let the Republican party repent of all the penalties and disabilities it has been enforcing against the South since the close of the war. If the whole of the Southern community are to be treated as if they were all enemies during the war, every penal consequence should have ceased from the moment the war ended. This is as much a part of the law of nations as is the principle that all the inhabitants of an enemy's country are to be regarded as hostile. If the principle is invoked it should be consistently adhered to, and all its legitimate consequences accepted. It is absurd for the government to punish disobedience at a time when it abandoned all pretense of protection. There is no consistency in making the laws of war an excuse for not compensating Southern loyalists, and still refusing to the Southern people the exemptions and immunities ordained by the same laws.

The East and the West.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We reproduce these sentence from an article recently published in the Chicago *Tribune*:—

"If it is true that 'the West has got about everything else,' the reason is she is possessed of the best qualified men for various high offices. The West has got into the habit of producing first-class men for civil as well as military employments. The brains and enterprise of the East are chiefly absorbed in money-getting, stock-jobbing, and gambling in Wall street. During the war the East was never able to push the Rebels out of sight of the Potomac, while the West conquered them in twelve States. The intellect of the East was too much engrossed in filling Government contracts, increasing the tariff, and other gainful pursuits, to develop a high order of military talent or statesmanship; and they should not now complain if the West overshadows them in ability for public affairs as well as in martial renown."

We note this as the beginning of an illiberal, dangerous, and unpatriotic policy, and as expressing a feeling that we are pained to see in a newspaper that claims, however faintly, to have any sympathy with the Republican party. We remember during the impeachment trial that this same newspaper clamored against the friends of impeachment as an "Eastern ring," and went on to denounce the said "ring" as corrupt, grasping, and devilish. That impeachment discussion was not pressed.

We have always believed in a Union without geographical limitations. We never hear the words "North" or "South" used in a distinctive political sense without pain. In the same manner we regard the use of the terms "East" and "West." When certain friends insisted that because General Grant was a Western man the East should of necessity furnish the Vice-President, we protested. We held that if General Grant could be strengthened by a Western man, such a man should be nominated. The Convention did so, and took Mr. Colfax. According to this Chicago writer, it was because the West had attained the habit of "producing first-class men for civil employment," and no man could be found in the East, although such representatives of the "money-getting, stock-jobbing" intellect as Sumner, Boutwell, Seymour, Lowell, Emerson, Phillips, Bancroft, Carey, Webster, Whittier, Seward, not to speak of all the editors and proprietors of this very newspaper, happen to be Eastern men, not altogether without a Western reputation. Four years ago, when an Eastern man was removed from the Vice-Presidency to nominate a Western man, in Mr. Johnson, we submitted. We were told that reasons of policy dictated this change. We now learn that it was because the West was in the habit of producing men like Mr. Johnson—"the best qualified men for various high offices"—while the barren East was exhausted!

If we were to descend to sectional arguments, it would require no effort to show that in politics, as well as in legislation, the West has always had the advantage of the East. During Mr. Lincoln's administration we saw five Western men in the Cabinet and two Eastern men—Stanton, Dennison, Harlan, Speed, and McCulloch, against Seward and Welles. Mr. Johnson did not vary the proportion until Mr. Evarts became Attorney-General. In the Supreme Court we find five Western judges—Chase, Miller, Field, Davis, Swayne—and only three from the East—Clifford, Nelson, and Grier. In the regular army we believe there are five general officers from the West and but two from the East. We claim the Western men as Americans, and glory in their exaltation. We believe that they were honored because of their fitness, and we are not a little surprised to learn than it was because all the Eastern men competent to serve in the Government were "too much engrossed in filling contracts" and "other gainful pursuits" "to develop a high order of military talent or statesmanship." This is severe upon such "stock-jobbing" statesmen as Sumner, Andrew, Conkling, and Fessenden, and upon "money-getting" generals like Wadsworth and Howard and Meade and Sedgwick.

Then in the matter of legislation:—We are almost afraid to estimate the number of bills before Congress "demanded" by the West, and all wanting money. We shall do well if we get out of the Union and Central Pacific with $50,000,000. Kansas has 200 miles of subsidized roads, and there are from fifteen to twenty other roads in and around that State. One company wants $24,000,000; another, by El Paso, would like the same amount; and in all we estimate 200 bills directly and indirectly for Pacific Railroad interests. We have given 124,000,000 acres of land; and when we pass these new bills we shall give in addition 200,000,000 and 100,000,000 acres. We have heard these schemes denounced; but we have never heard them criticized as merely "Western" enterprises or for the benefit of the Western people.

—Plainly, then, there can be no demagogism more degrading or unjust than that which seeks to array the "East" against the "West." We have deigned to consider this paragraph seriously, merely to show its injustice, in fact. The want of patriotism which inspires it is unworthy of American journalism. We had hoped that all these sectional phrases and epithets had perished in the war they did so much to foster. We regret to see any attempt to fan them into new life.

Criminal Appeals in the Federal Courts.

From the N. Y. Times.

We see that Senator Trumbull has introduced a bill into the Senate to provide for the due execution of judgments of the Federal Courts in capital criminal cases. According to the synopsis of the bill which has been given, it provides that whenever a judgment of death shall be given in any United States Court, and the case "shall be carried to the Supreme Court by appeal or writ of error, in pursuance of law," the execution shall be postponed until the decision of the Supreme Court in the case, and it further provides for the execution of the decree, if the Supreme Court shall sustain the judgment.

We have no doubt that some such provision is needed in the criminal law of the United States. It does not, as we understand, make any change in the present law, but only provides for a state of things for which, at present, no provision is made. But it seems to us that if the bill is as stated, it will fall short of the object which it is intended to meet. It happens to be the fact, as the criminal law of the United States now stands, that no judgment can be carried to the Supreme Court in a criminal case by appeal or writ of error. The only way in which a criminal case can be taken to the Supreme Court for review is by procuring two judges to sit on the trial of the case, and then procuring a division of opinion between them as to questions of law involved. It was in this way, as will be remembered, that the question of the effect of the President's amnesty proclamation (we mean the one before the last) was taken up to the Supreme Court in Jeff Davis' case. Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood, who sat on the hearing of the motion to quash the indictment, either actually differed in opinion on the question or perhaps only agreed to disagree, because they agreed that the questions involved were of such importance that they ought to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Trumbull's bill, then, should be amended so as to give a right to appeal from such judgments, and then the rest of his bill will be appropriate. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say, as we have said often before, that some provision ought to be made for appeals in all criminal cases. We do not mean that every criminal case should be appealed, but that some law should be passed, applicable not only to casual cases, but to all classes of offenses, by which appeals might be taken to the Supreme Court without the present cumbersome machinery of two Judges and a division of opinion. Let an appeal be allowed wherever the Judge who tried the case shall certify that the questions are of sufficient importance to justify the appeal. That is substantially all that we get now, and to obtain this, under the present system, counsel have to arrange with the Judges that two of them shall sit in any particular case. Hence oftentimes arise delays and difficulties which might be obviated under a simpler system. This bill of Mr. Trumbull's furnishes a good opportunity to make a change for the better.

As It Was and As It Is—The Changes in the Government and the Causes.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The people are ahead of the polititians." This remark has been attributed to the philosophical Lincoln in discussing the hearty reception of his emancipation proclamation by the loyal States and the army. In his first regular message to Congress he had proposed a scheme whereby he thought the abolition of slavery might be consummated by the year 1900. A few months later, when urged by some religious deputation to proclaim the accursed thing abolished, he had answered that such an edict would be "the Pope's bull against the comet." With the evidence before him, however, of the tremendous march of ideas under the pressure of the bayonet, Lincoln was not the man to lag far behind, though still he aimed to follow rather than to lead the people. It was the enlightened march of the public mind of the mighty North that carried him, the army, and the Union through the ordeal of the most gigantic and persistent rebellion in human history.

Here we come to the material forces operating to shape the public mind to the inevitable drift of human events. The wise men originally appointed to frame a supreme constitution for the Union and the States did their work well under the circumstances. They left the institution of African slavery to die a natural death, and from what they had seen they had good reasons for the opinion that the institution could not long survive the pressure of free labor and the general opinion of mankind at that day. But Whitney's invention of the cotton gin (1793) spoiled all their calculations. Before that the tedious process of separating the fibre from the seed made cotton culture an almost profitless experiment even in South Carolina; but Whitney's gin soon wrought its miraculous changes. It made cotton at once a highly profitable product; it made slave labor in the cultivation of cotton a cash article. The annual supply of American cotton to the English mills rapidly increased. The demand increased with the supply. Negro slaves rose in price and continued to rise as the Southern cotton planters were enriched. The slaveholders of the Northern border slave States found the raising of slaves for the Southern market the most profitable staple from their worn-out tobacco lands, until the slave trade with the cotton States from Richmond alone footed up twenty millions of dollars a year.

What next? The Southern slaveholding cotton oligarchy rising to the control of the Government and firmly holding it for many years. Next we see this powerful oligarchy undertaking to cut loose from the Union by force of arms and to set up an independent confederacy on the basis of African slavery and cotton. In Jefferson's time the coming wealth and power of this oligarchy were not distinctly foreseen. His ideas and dogmas of popular rights and State sovereignty were substantially those of the infidel philosophers of the first French revolution. The Jeffersonian Republican party was founded upon those ideas, in which sympathy for republican France against the British monarchy had a powerful influence over the American people, still full of their War of Independence. Thus, under Jefferson, the Constitution as it was under Washington was greatly changed. The checks and balances were diverted from the centre to the extremities. This was the beginning of that Southern State sovereignty construction of the Constitution which, under the Democratic party, served the purposes of the cotton oligarchy down to 1860.

The first direct conflict of the North with the South on slavery was that of 1819–20, resulting in the Missouri Compromise. The next (1832–33) was on the side issue of South Carolina nullification, in which Calhoun was upset by Jackson. The next (1844) was on the annexation of Texas, an issue upon which Van Buren was thrown out by the Southern oligarchy, and upon which Clay was defeated by the abolition balance of power in New York, the first decisive movement of the abolition party; and the second was in 1848, when Van Buren turned this party to the defeat of Cass. In the same year, with the acquisition of California, New Mexico etc., from the Mexican war came another sectional battle on slavery in Congress, resulting (1850) in the second great compromise adjustment of Henry Clay. But in 1854 the Missouri line retained in this adjustment under the demand of the Southern oligarchy was wiped out, poor Pierce in the White House, and Douglas in the Senate, becoming active instruments in the Senate in this fatal experiment to slavery.

In 1854 the Republican party against this pro-slavery aggression took the field on the bold ultimatum of "no further extension of slavery." In 1856 it would have carried the Presidency but for the third party Northern diversion made by Fillmore. In 1860 Lincoln was elected on this ultimatum of arresting the march of slavery. Through all this long period of sixty years the Constitution, as interpreted by Jefferson and his satellites, was practically enforced, with a lucid interval only here and there, and enforced, too, by successive Southern demands, down to the Dred Scott decision of 1856, in which, under the Constitution, it was affirmed a negro had "no rights which a white man was bound to respect."

From that revolting decision the whole political superstructure raised on slavery and cotton was soon undermined. And yet but for the new material forces introduced in the world after Jefferson, his fundamental idea of State sovereignty against a central national sovereignty would have prevailed. Powerful as was Whitney's cotton gin in giving a new life to slavery, which threatened at last an independent slaveholding Southern Confederacy, the steam engine and the telegraph have been a hundred times more powerful in behalf of the subordination of the States and the sovereignty of the United States, not as a confederacy, but as a compact nation. Leaving out these modern material forces of steam and electricity, the plans and calculations of the Southern oligarchy were not extravagant; but in the face of these formidable appliances of the North, the war for a Southern Confederacy was the height of suicidal insanity.

Here, then, we stand on the firm foundation of national sovereignty, established by our railroads, steamboats, and telegraphs, and fixed in the Constitution. After a sixty years' struggle the Southern slaveholding oligarchy and the theories of Jefferson have gone down together, and the wisdom of Washington and Hamilton is fully confirmed with the triumph of their grand idea of national sovereignty. The all-powerful, consolidating forces of this day, of which those great men never dreamed, have fixed their grand idea as the future law of both hemispheres—the absorption of quasi State sovereignties and petty States under great and expanding national governments. Upon this firm foundation we can stand, and so under President Grant the Union may be extended to the North Pole, on the one hand, and to Panama, on the other, with perfect safety.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

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AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot. No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents, 12 1tf

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 12

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL & DINING SALOON,
S. E. Corner Carter St. & Exchange Place,
The Place to Get a Good Dinner,
OR OTHER MEAL AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Bill of Fare, Wines, Liquors, etc., of the best
11 26 s3mrp C. PRICE, Proprietor.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 26 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $21,078,000 of this subsidy, being in all on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,385,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan. 1, 1869 12 17 thstuim

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
BELOW MARKET.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

5-20s and 1881s

DUE JANUARY 1,

AND GOLD,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency, Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 85 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
E. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136½.

—Senator Morgan is confident of his re election.

—Inspector James Leonard of the Metropolitan Police of New York died suddenly yesterday.

—Speaker Colfax gave his first reception of the season last evening. It was brilliantly attended.

—The Legislature of Missouri asks Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

—The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported against limiting the Presidency to a single term.

—Cincinnati will send five lady delegates to the Equal Suffrage Convention to assemble at Washington.

—The preliminary examination of prisoners captured on the Ogeechee commenced at Savannah yesterday.

—Kate Rupert, aged seventeen, was fatally burned in Harrisburg yesterday, by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

—There is no organized opposition being made to the re-election of United States Senator Tipton, of Nebraska.

—Dr. Simmonds, formerly of Cincinnati, was murdered at Water Valley, Miss., by Daniel Markham, on Monday. The assassin escaped.

—A boiler exploded in the brush-handle factory of George Woods, at Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday morning, killing one man and wounding six.

—Thomas M. Key, once Judge Advocate on General McClellan's staff, and an ex-member of the Ohio Legislature, died at Lebanon, Ohio, yesterday.

—The excitement over the United States Senatorial contest in Missouri has subsided, and it is probable that General Schurz will be chosen by a large majority.

Foreign Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Mazatlan advices to January 7 have been received. Great discontent prevailed against Juarez's government, and an open rebellion is soon anticipated.

General Corona departed for Acapulco on January 2, *en route* for the city of Mexico, on leave of absence. It is asserted that his presence has only prevented an open rupture. The leader of the present contemplated pronunciamento is yet unknown, although the name of Don Placido Vega is mentioned in connection with his well-known aspirations for the Republic of the Occident, from Tepic to the Rio Colorado, including Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa, Lower California, and a portion of Jalisco, and claiming protection from the United States.

General Martinez's name is also mentioned in the same connection. He was expected to arrive in the country by the next steamer.

Advices were received at Mazatlan on January 6, reporting the rising of Gonzales Ortega, to enforce his claim to the Presidency. Negrete, Quiraco, Vargas, and Canales are his supporters. The death of his friend Patoni, it is supposed, has caused Ortega to take this step.

The General Government is exhibiting tardiness to bring Canto to trial.

General Eulogia Parra has been appointed military commandant of Sinaloa during the absence of Corona.

All persons who aided Martinez's revolution are ordered to present themselves before the District Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The Commissioners appointed by Governor Robi to report upon the losses of citizens by the French invasion, present claims amounting to $125,000, which have been forwarded to the City of Mexico.

There is great dissatisfaction among the clergy in regard to the new militia law, which exempts no males between the ages of twenty and fifty. Several arrests have been made and fines exacted from clergymen. The Bishop of Leon was brought before the courts because of his protesting against the occupancy of the church property by the State authorities for school purposes.

The Legislature of Jalisco has authorized the Governor of the State to sell all buildings belonging to the clergy, even those for instruction and benevolent purposes. The Apache Indians are committing horrible outrages in Sonora, and the National Guard has been called out to fight them.

Everything is paralyzed in Lower California, and the mines are only worked sufficiently to retain the titles.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—The journals of this city continue to report that Vain-anda has taken Bayamo, but the fact is still doubtful. Even if he had reached the town, it is not probable that he would enter it. The Spanish and Cuban accounts concur in stating that the cholera is raging there.

Senors Ramirez, Ovo, and Tamayo left this city to-day as a commission to consult with the insurgent chiefs, and endeavor to bring about a compromise. Various meetings to consider the question of peace have been held at the residences of prominent Cubans, but they have had no definite result.

The Cuban Revolutionary Junta in this city has had several secret meetings, at which they have resolved to remain quiet and accept nothing from Dulce, and to make no demonstration until they have heard fully from Cespedes as to the wishes of the revolutionists in arms.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—An original copy of the so-called Emancipation Proclamation issued by the revolutionary General Cespedes has been received here. It does not, as reported, abolish slavery at once, but counsels the owners to give the slaves their freedom, and leave the ultimate decision to the people, who at their pleasure may decide upon immediate emancipation, coupled with indemnification of those owners who are favorable to the revolutionary cause, and yet unwilling to part with their property. The General's principal object in issuing the proclamation appears to be the utilization of the services of the blacks as a military necessity.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 24, via Lisbon, Jan. 15.—At the last accounts from the seat of war the Allies held Villeta and Augostura. Many cannon and a large amount of stores, ammunition, and prisoners fell into their hands.

The losses of the Paraguayans in killed and wounded in the recent battle are very heavy. A report, from Paraguayan sources, claims that the Allied forces lost 6000 men killed and wounded in the battle of December 5. General Argolla was mortally wounded in this fight. General McMahon, the American Minister, was in the Paraguayan camp. A good understanding exists between President Lopez and the American Minister.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The Reactionists have attempted to create disturbances at the polling places, but these proved abortive. With these exceptions, good order has been maintained.

The Provisional Government has obtained proofs of the existence of a conspiracy, in which Generals Pezuela Calonge and Manuel Gassett are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved they will be summarily punished.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The statement made by the Vienna journal that Bismark had declared that Von Beust must be removed from the head of the Austrian Cabinet, is pronounced to be without any foundation in fact.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Madrid journals are hostile to the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The chances of the Duke of Montpensier seem, at present, to be increasing. The *Gaulois*, of Paris, thinks, however, that the former is the most available candidate, and is most likely to succeed, if Spain declares in favor of a monarchy.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Conference on the Eastern question meets again to-day. It is generally believed this session will be final. It is reported on creditable authority that Rezo Rangabe, the Grecian Minister, has been instructed to announce that Greece is resolved to reject the decision of the Conference if certain demands in the Turkish ultimatum are supported by that body. All the indications are that Greece is bent on war. An Athens despatch says that King George is preparing to retire to Nauplia.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The public newspapers report that the Conference on the Eastern difficulty held a harmonious session to-day, and adopted unanimously a conciliatory resolution. Rangabe was not in attendance, and his continued absence is regarded as a refusal by Greece to recognize the Conference.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes a translation of a letter of Mr. Gladstone to C. Edwards Lester, of New York, and proceeds to condemn the acknowledgments made therein as humiliating to England in the presence of America, and as likely to produce no little irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own countrymen.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The *Constitutionnel* of this city predicts that Greece will submit to the voice of the conference.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—All the great powers except Russia have united in a demand upon Greece that, for the preservation of peace, she shall withdraw her formal objections to the Conference as at present constituted. The powers have reason to hope that Russia will also concur in this demand.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived here late yesterday, having left Rio on December 24. She brings the following important intelligence from Paraguay:—

The allied army had made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold of Villeta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it.

Lopez' army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over 3000 prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely 200 followers, made his escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, to which place the Brazilian iron-clads had gone.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch from Hong Kong, just received, states that a strong rebel force had captured the city of Hakodadi in Japan. The persons and property of foreigners were respected.

The Contested Election Cases.

Yesterday afternoon Examiners Messick and Batturs sat and took the following additional testimony in the contested election cases:—

John R. Scott was recalled, and testified that John Savage, on whose name a vote had been cast in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward, was not a citizen, and that in the fifth hour the majority inspector jumped upon the table to kick some person through the window, upsetting the table and throwing all the boxes, papers, etc., on the floor, and breaking down the window board. When the judge helped to pick the boxes up he had some papers in his hand, but witness could not say that they were tickets; saw no naturalization papers or tax receipts offered during the day.

On cross-examination witness stated that he did not see the judge put the papers mentioned in the box; and did not know the man who voted on Savage's name; could not say that he saw him before his ticket was put in the box; one challenge was disregarded, and the judge said, "Put his ticket in the box." Witness continued—At the November election the same officers served, excepting the judge, and on that day 575 names were voted, and over 600 votes found in the box, some tied up in bundles of 25, but could not say that they were counted. The counsel for the respondents objected to what occurred at the November election as irrelevant.

Cross examined — McGuckin took all the tickets, but did not see him receive the bundles at the window; the votes were counted by the Democratic and Republican inspectors.

Benjamin Cooper was recalled, and testified that he did not see any naturalization papers or tax receipts offered during the day.

Cross-examined—Cannot swear that none were offered; sat about six feet from the window.

Thomas B. Reeves produced the papers of the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward from the Prothonotary's office, and they were then offered in evidence.

General John F. Ballier produced the copy of the original list of taxables for this division, from which copies were made and furnished the election officers, and stated that the books for the Seventeenth ward were given to Edward Clark, Judge of the Eighth division of that Ward.

James B. Apple was called, and the books being exhibited, testified that they were exact copies of each other.

One was then offered in evidence.

John McCulloch testified that he had compared the list of voters of the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward, with the list of taxables, and found 87 names on the former that are not on the latter; and in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward there are 61 such names.

Cross-examined—I vote in the Tenth ward; am clerk in the Recorder of Deeds' office.

David Dryburgh testified that he was the Republican inspector of this division, and had the window book; the Democratic return inspector's clerk (Mr. Fay) took it from me once, saying, "You can't get along fast enough; give it to me," and kept it for the best part of the first hour; when a voter came and called out his name, Fay would say "all right," and the ticket would be taken; I had no chance to see if a voter's name was on the book; the judge insisted three times that I should swear the men I objected to who came to vote; three were sworn during the day, and the rest, when challenged, were vouched for by the Democratic officers inside, who would say, "We have already been sworn, and there is no necessity in swearing us again;" when I got the book from Fay, I made examinations myself, and when a voter's name was not on the books I would tell the officers so, who would vouch for him, and the name of the voucher would be placed on the book; three outside vouchers were sworn; I administered the oath to them; the book was taken from me because I would not let them vote so fast that I could not read the names.

Cross-examined—Had the book after the first hour; do not remember any votes being challenged for whom some one did not vouch; there are eight names and vouchers on the book not in the handwriting of myself nor my clerk; do not know who wrote them.

George Prescott, return inspector of this division, testified to Fay taking the book from preceding witness, and that in consequence they got behind in counting the votes, and did not catch up until half-past two in the afternoon; and also as to the officers inside vouching for voters without the administering of an oath to either themselves or the voter; more than three-fourths of the voters of that division are foreigners, and during the day did not see nor hear of a naturalization paper nor tax receipt being shown.

Mr. Dryburgh was recalled, and testified that several tax receipts were shown, but that no naturalization papers were shown by voters, nor for them by their vouchers; about four-fifths of the voters were foreigners; witness in the morning objected to that style of taking votes, when the judge said, "We have been sworn, and there is no necessity for us to swear when we vouch;" a man voted on the name of George Myers, and about three minutes afterwards the real Myers came to vote; he brought two vouchers when he found his name had been voted, but the judge rejected his vote.

Cross-examination elicited the fact that no challenges on naturalization papers were made on challenges on residences and tax receipts.

James A. Pyle testified that he was the Republican inspector's clerk, and kept the list of voters of this division; no one was sworn to prove the residence of any voter whose name was not on the list; these votes were admitted on the voucher of the Democratic officers; Mr. Fay, after the polls closed, marked the letter V opposite names on the list that he said he knew had voted; did not see any naturalization papers produced.

On cross-examination witness was unable to give the name of any one of foreign birth who voted who had not been voting there for ten years; he did not have the window book, and could only tell that a voter's name was on the book by hearing the window inspector say so; of the three to five challenges made on that account, three or four were sworn; the officers were sworn at the opening of the polls.

Cross-examined—Cannot give the name of any man who voted who had not the right to vote; do not know the name of the man who voted in the name of George W. Myers; he was not challenged; he cast the vote about three o'clock; can give no other instance; Mr. Fay said, after the polls closed, that Mr. Dryburg had not marked the names of some whom he knew had voted.

Re-examined.—The names of Thomas Ahern, Thomas Coffee, Patrick Conlan, James Connelly, Edward Hardins, Philip Maddeo, Patrick McGehan, Thomas McCluskey, John McGrady, and Bernard McAveigh appear upon the list of taxables, and not upon the list of voters.

Witness.—Robert Carr, Thomas Murphy, Wm. McCormick, Michael McDonnell, and Hugh Smith appear upon the list of taxables, but are not marked as voting.

Mr. Mann—They appear upon the list of voters.

Witness—Michael Golden and John Killfoy are added to the list of taxables as having voted, and the latter is vouched for.

Mr. Mann—They do not appear on the list of voters.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Caucus Nomination.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Republican caucus at St. Paul, Minnesota, last evening renominated Alexander Ramsey for United States Senator.

There is no organized opposition being made to Senator Tipton's re-election from Nebraska.

Woollen Mills Burned.

HUNTINGTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Hampshire Woollen Mills, in this town, owned by Little & Stanton, were totally destroyed by fire last night, together with a large lot of manufactured goods. The loss is $75,000.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Jan. 15.—An attachment for a large amount has just been made on the Brantford lock works in New Haven county.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 22 | MOON SETS.....8 32
SUN SETS.....4 59 | HIGH WATER.....4 45

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steam ship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and southern Mail Steamship Co.
Bt Fl. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay one barque, and one foreign brig unknown, and brig Speed, from London, all coming up to tow.

N. G. barque Meridian, Lenz, 55 days from Bremen, with mdse. to Harjes Bros.

Dan. barque Foreninger, Ibsen, 47 days from Rio Janeiro, via Delaware Breakwater, with coffee to S. W. Welch.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Excelsior, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence, at Rio Janeiro 7th ult.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, from Grimsby, Eng., for Philadelphia, with railroad iron, which put into Bermuda 23d ult., in distress, reports having encountered a heavy gale Nov. 11, after which time experienced very heavy weather, and lost maintopsail and part of foretopmast, mizzen topgallantmast, and all sails and rigging attached; also lost two boats, stove another, stove bulwarks, and was leaking badly. She remained in port 9th inst.

Barque Louisa, Delphy, from Liverpool 13th Nov. for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d inst. lat. 26 25, long. 67 34.

Barque Imperador, Heard, for New York, was waiting cargo at Pernambuco 23d ult.

Barque Brothers' Price, Smith, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, which put into Bermuda 27th ult. in distress, was leaky, had lost sails, decks broke, etc. She had refitted, and was ready for sea 9th inst.

Barque Cynthia Palmer, Milner, hence for Antwerp, in Margate Roads 29th ult.—had been supplied with an anchor at Deal.

Barque Augustine, Watt, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Queenstown 28th ult.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, hence, at Cienfuegos 30th ult.

Barque Triumph, Rogers, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, hence, at Matanzas 1st instant.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, at Matanzas 6th inst. from Cardenas.

Brig Nellie, Caffero, hence, at Gibraltar 23d ult., and cleared 24th for London.

Brig William Welsh, Stroudrige, hence, at Pauillac 27th ult.

Schr Abbie Burnley, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Schr L. A. May, Toles from Providence for Philadelphia at New York 14th inst.

Schr Lydia A. May, Baker, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at New London 12th inst.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, hence, at Cardenas 31st ult.

Schr Pedro A. Gran, Lake, hence, at Cienfuegos 1st instant.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, hence, at Cienfuegos 2d inst.

Schrs J. B. Austin and Mary Milnes, hence, below Boston 14th inst.

Schrs M. Tilton, Miller, and R. L. Tay, Baker, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Ludington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north, in such positions of the State of Kansas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids [illegible] invited and will be entertained for transportation to and from the following points [illegible] to be per 100 pounds for the [illegible] and not [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing.

FROM FORT HARKER

to Fort Hayes, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (two) in certified check payable to the order of the undersigned, as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, as the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 10t Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
INSPECTION OFFICE,
ROOMS 29, 31, AND 33 FORREST BUILDING,
FOURTH STREET, BELOW CHESNUT.

Notice is hereby given to all user or users of every Stationary Steam Boiler within the limits of this city to give notice in writing within Thirty Days after date of this notice, at the office of the Inspector, the location of every Boiler in use by him or them, and the business or purpose for which the said Boiler is used. Also all persons proposing to erect or operate any new Boiler or Boilers, so that the same may be inspected before using, in compliance with act of Assembly of May 7, 1864 also ordinance of Councils approved the 13th day of July, 1868.

T. J. LOVEGROVE,
1 12 5t Chief Inspector.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.
OFFICE,
N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869.....$106,198 16
Do. not earned Jan. 1, 1868.....50,716 13
$156,914 29
Fire premiums written same period.....$36,413 32
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868.....37,387 44
78,800 76
$235,714 05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—
Marine risks.....$117,331 83
Fire risks.....27,370 45
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages.....17,696 77
$164,299 05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—
Marine losses.....$114,104 82
Fire losses.....15,155 20
Rents and salaries.....11,452 57
Reinsurances and commissions.....14,774 60
United States taxes.....2,513 49
Deductions in lieu of scrip.....6,750 95
164,751 93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent.....$10,000 00
City of Philadelphi, 6 per cent.....15,000 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889.....11,200 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1883.....3,500 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875.....17,000 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent.....10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent.....14,610 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent.....1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent.....10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent.....10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent.....11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent.....7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent.....10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent.....3,500 00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent.....5,000 00
Shares
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad.....5,000 00
138 Pennsylvania Railroad.....6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad.....5,000 00
48 Delaware Railroad.....1,200 00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal.....5,300 00
68 Philadelphia Bank.....6,800 00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.....8,800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....2,200 00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company.....1,600 00
4 American West India Steamship Company.....400 00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company.....5,000 00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co.....28,240 00
Par value.....$215,250 00
Cost.....$194,859 69
Bills receivable for premiums.....22,507 21
Sundry accounts due for premiums.....15,768 12
Cash in banks.....$2,019 11
Cash in drawer.....119 34
22,138 45
$255,273 47

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	William S. Baird,
Francis Tete,	Charles Wheeler,
A. E. Borie,	S. Deibert,
John H. Irwin,	Sol. Townsend,
N. A. Smith,	F. Lavergne,
William C. Kent,	J. S. Perot,
Henry Lewis,	John Moss,
J. C. Steiner,	Lemuel Coffin,
Edward L. Clark,	C. H. Cummings,
George Lewis,	J. H. Tilge,
H. F. Robinson,	W. D. Winsor,
Samuel C. Cook,	James L. Bewley,

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	26,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Penn's Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604 26. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116 150 68
Cash in drawer	413 65
	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. H. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 4 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital, fully paid in.....$500,000 00
Surplus Capital.....31,933 54
$531,933 54

Assets.	Present Value.
$46 650 00 Mortgages first liens on city property	$41 035 00
6,000 00 Ground Rents	5 850 00
165,300 00 United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s	174,775 75
50 500 00 do. do. do. 1881	51,650 00
30,000 00 do. do. do. currency interest bonds	30,000 00
1,000 00 United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,750 00
9,000 00 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	9,090 00
5,000 00 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,800 00
2,600 00 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,600 00
6,000 00 Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5,040 00
28,172 00 226 shares Central National Bank	28,250 00
8,192 67 80 shares Bank of the Republic	8,040 00
5,825 00 100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,600 00
2,775 00 25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.	2,775 00
347,796 84 Loans on collateral security	347,796 84
21,438 00 Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438 00
38,888 53 Cash on hand	38,888 53
102,864 66 Premium notes secured by loans on Policies	102,864 66
	$890,101 28
Office Fixtures.....$3,000 00	
Cash in hands of Agents.....42,904 94	
Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year.....30,668 01	
	76,572 95
	$971,673 83

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.
Premiums, including Annuities.....$212,297 01
Interest on Premium Fund.....14,005 77
Interest on Annuity Fund.....1,846 30
228,509 08
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums.....73,572 53
302,081 61
Less Agents' Commissions.....25,594 02
276,487 61
Interest on other investments.....49,320 38
Policies issued in 1868, 1661 insuring.....3,293,227 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2014 insuring.....6,019,097 00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868.....1,922 96
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868.....12,717 14
Losses by death, numbering seven.....22,000 00
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company.....66,500 00
Expenses for 1868.....32,709 32
Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts.....442,078 36

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.	Richard Cadbury, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, "	Henry Haines, "
Richard Wood, "	T. Wistar Brown, "
W. Hacker, "	Wm. C. Longstreth, "
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond Ind.	

1 13 12.

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNE.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis N. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2 6m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	P. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. McCreary
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,
Charles Spencer.	

1 9 26t&m 1m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
E. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 20

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The extensive [illegible] offered by this Company are excelled. 1 27

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT
of this Society will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A MAGNI

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. **108** *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

A Judicious Metropolitan Police Bill

Any great reform, not to be abortive, should be considered with great circumspection, and the effects of any change it may make be well weighed. It must be remembered that we cut loose from the old anchorage, and have to see where we will drift, before taking that step. We believe, and have believed for years, that the existing system of police appointments in Philadelphia was radically defective. The policeman held office on a tenure so slight that the best qualified class of men were loth to accept an appointment. If they did, they lost their present means of livelihood, and adopted another which might at any change of party politics be withdrawn from them. This is the great error in the present system, which all reforms should tend to remedy. Any bill which would succeed the present one should, above all else, make the office of policeman stable and dependent on merit. The numerous advantages which grow out of such a change are at once apparent. Better officers are secured, personal merit and not political service have more to do with the choice, the men take a pride in their places and perform faithfully their labors, they avoid all collusion with the ruffians whom it is their duty to repress, for they know that, as they hold only during good behavior, no partisan favoritism can protect them from removal for cause. Other advantages would also flow from the change which need not be repeated by us. But to do this the change must be a change of tenure of office, not a change of the power of appointment. We must look higher than the present, and seek to raise the morals of the officers, not to alter their politics. The reason why we support a Metropolitan Police Commission bill is not because Mayor Fox will be deprived of his appointments, but because the present is a good time to effect a reform which is needed whether Mayor Fox or Mayor Tyndale should reign at Fifth and Chesnut streets.

In this light let us look at the bill as introduced into the Senate, and see if it is such a one as will cure the present defects. It provides that five Republican gentlemen—all men of good standing and unquestioned worth—shall constitute a commission from now until next October, and that at that time the people of five districts, named in the bill, shall elect five commissioners to succeed the gentlemen named. Does this make the office more stable? Does it do away with any of its political aspects? We answer without hesitation, no. It would, if anything, make the policemen more of politicians than ever before, after next October. We do not doubt that the five gentlemen named would make good appointments, but their officers are but for nine months; after that the lowest class of politicians would come into play, and cause a degeneracy instead of an elevation in the policemen. Men through a little personal favoritism would be nominated in each district, and the friends of reform would be compelled either to support the nominations or else put Democrats into power, and run the risk of having the Fourth ward gang for guardians of the public peace; for be it remembered that it would not be the most respectable of the Democracy that would court the office of Commissioner. Such men as Mr. Fox or Colonel Page would give way to Aldermen Riddle or McMullin. The result would be that seven devils would return to the house which he had attempted to sweep and garnish. We therefore think that the proposed bill is worse than the present state of affairs, and is in no respect such a one as we need in Philadelphia.

In a judicious law the eschewing of politics in the selection of the Commissioners, or, more correctly, the exclusion of politicians, should be the aim. It should be a combination of elected and appointed officers, which would both represent and restrain popular sentiment. This would be accomplished by making the Board consist of the Mayor of the city for President—this is a compliment due the Executive, and a right due the people who elected him—the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas, and either the Presidents of Councils or two gentlemen elected by Councils for this special purpose. By this means we would, to a great extent, get free from many toils of politics, and tend to cure the evils under which we here labor. We hope a substitute for the present bill will be offered by some Senator, and by so doing he will deserve the shanks of our people. We feel sure that Senator Henszey, who moved the present bill, will join as heartily as any one else in the correction of the errors it contains. He is the father of the idea, but it needs certain modifications which he will not oppose.

A Pension for Mrs. Lincoln.

A PROPOSITION to give Mrs. Lincoln a pension has been introduced in Congress, and $5000 per annum has been named as a proper amount. Mrs. Lincoln has never been popular, but whether she deserves her unpopularity or not, the fact that she is the widow of Abraham Lincoln should always be borne in mind by the American people, and she should receive the consideration to which that fact entitles her. No more fitting recognition of the nation's obligations to Mr. Lincoln could be made than by allowing his wife such a pension as would certainly place her and her family not only beyond the reach of want, but in comfortable circumstances. The proposition to give Mrs. Lincoln a suitable pension ought to pass both houses of Congress without opposition.

The *Age* this morning asks, "Why not extend like relief to the widow of President Polk?" If Mrs. Polk is in want she should receive relief, but there is no necessity of giving her a pension merely as a compliment. James K. Polk never rendered the same services to the country that Abraham Lincoln did, and the widow of the martyred President has peculiar claims on the generosity of the the American people.

IT IS ASTONISHING how many bills can be trumped up against any man or government generous or careless enough to squander money with a lavish hand. We hazard little in the statement that plausible reasons could readily be advanced at Washington by interested parties, in and out of Congress, for the expenditure in this country of the resources of all the nations of the earth. Every day develops new claimants and new classes of claimants, to Government bounty. If the inevitable necessity did not exist that somebody somewhere must finally work hard and fare poorly to secure the payment of the debts which would be contracted by these proposed expenditures, it would be a glorious thing for Congress to dispose of the whole matter at once by making a donation of a million of dollars to every American citizen, "without distinction of color or previous condition." As "equal and exact justice" of this description, however, would obviously defeat its avowed object, the next best thing to a perfectly equitable division of Government bounty is the resolute enforcement of a policy of retrenchment and the stern refusal to donate a single mill without the sure return of equal value in indispensable services. Since we cannot all be enriched by legislation, let us be careful that none are impoverished or unnecessarily taxed by it.

A BILL has been introduced in the State Legislature providing for the appraisement of plank roads in Philadelphia and their relinquishment to the city. We are not familiar with the details of this measure, and, for aught we know, it may contain some objectionable clauses, but the principle on which it is founded is undoubtedly correct. It is a reproach to Philadelphia that travel on nearly all the passable roads leading to the suburbs and to adjacent counties is subject to continual taxation. Toll-gates innumerable loom up to levy tribute upon travellers, and while each exaction may in itself be trivial, their constant recurrence is vexatious as well as burdensome. Boston long ago perfected a system by which toll-gates were abolished at all points within ten miles of that city; and the residents of the surrounding regions always approach her limits with a feeling of thankfulness for her liberality. Here we impose clogs upon intercourse in a spirit of unwise parsimony and neglect. It is the duty of the city to maintain good roads wherever they are needed within her confines, and it is a small business to suffer chartered companies to assume this duty, and to tax the public in their own way.

The February Magazines.

LIPPINCOTT'S.—The February number of this magazine opens with the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Robert Dale Owen's novel of "Beyond the Breakers," which is illustrated with a fine design by Professor C. Schussele. The other contributions are a poem entitled "A New Legend," by Howard Glyndon; a critical notice of Thackeray, by James M. Barnes; a discussion of the woman question, under the title of "New Wine in Old Bottles," by Eunice Drayton; "My Chalet," a poem, by T. Buchanan Read; "Price of a Dream," a story by Frank Lee Benedict; "Phenomena of Memory," by Professor Samuel H. Dickson; "American Artists at Home," by Annie M. Brewster; "Over Yonder," the first part of a novelette by the author of "Old Mam'selle's Secret," etc.; "The Secret Agent in Foreign Parts;" "Southern Reconstruction," by a Tennesseean; "A Pennsylvania Magazine in 1775," by Jessie E. Ringwalt; "Our Monthly Gossip," and "Literature of the Day." *Lippincott's* keeps the place it has won in the front rank of the monthlies, and the present number has interest and variety.

THE GALAXY.—Chapters fifth, sixth, and seventh of Mrs. Edwards' novel of "Susan Fielding" are followed by a little poem entitled "A Message," by H. H.; "Queen Victoria and her Subjects" are discussed by Justin McCarthy; "Coffee and its Adulterations in New York," engage the attention of Dr. John C. Draper; "One Woman's Work" is an account of the life and labor of Charlotte Cushman, by C. W. Elliott; under the head of "New York Journalists," Mr. Eugene Benson gives his opinions of Parke Goodwin, of the *Evening Post*; "Violet Eyes" is a little poem by Edmund C. Stedman; "Lighthouses" is an interesting article by Edward Abbott; "The Grammarless Tounge" is a chapter about "Words and their Uses," by Richard Grant White; Miss Jane G. Austin's novel of "Cypher" is continued from the eighteenth to the twenty-second chapter. Under the heads of "The Galaxy Miscellany," "Driftwood," "Literature and Art," and "Nebulæ," a variety of interesting subjects are considered. It is announced that Charles Reade's new story will be commenced in the next number of *The Galaxy*.

THE ATLANTIC.—Colonel Higginson continues his novel of "Malbone;" "The Doorstep" is a poem of some merit; "Our Postal Deficiencies" are discussed by E. H. Derby in a practical manner; "Co-operative Housekeepers" is the continuation of a series of papers that have attracted considerable attention; "Charles Baudelain, the Poet of the Malign," is critically described by Eugene Benson; "Consumption in America," second paper, is worthy of perusal; "The Bee and the Rose" is a graceful little poem; "Ritualism in England" is by Arthur Pember; and "Proud Music by the Sea-storm" is a characteristic attempt at poetry by Walt Whitman; "The New Education" is a thoughtful article by Charles W. Eliot; "Birth of the Solar System" is a new theory on the subject by J. D. Whelpley; "Love in Mount Lebanon" is a story by Mr. De Forest; Mrs. Stowe contributes an article on the late Duchess of Sutherland, under the title of "A Tribute of a Loving Friend to the Memory of a Noble Woman;" "Our Four Servants" is a pleasant little story; and the "Literary Notices" with which the number concludes are scholarly and appreciative.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, published by Messrs Deacon & Peterson, has an attractive variety of fine fashion plates, patterns, etc. A steel engraving, entitled 'Yes or no," is given as a frontispiece, and Mr. E. B. Bensell has a very spirited illustration to the very interesting story by Mrs. Wood which is contained in this number. The other articles are up to the best standard of this magazine.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN, UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. HENRY M. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach a Sermon especially to young men To-morrow (Sabbath) Afternoon at 2½ o'clock, at the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY streets.

Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., will preach to young men To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening at 7½ o'clock, at the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.

Seats reserved for young men. Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK as Pastor of the NORTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (below Girard avenue) will take place To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening at half-past 7 o'clock. In this interesting service Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE, the retiring Pastor, will preside and deliver a charge to his successor. Rev. D. A. CUNNINGHAM will preach the sermon, and Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE will deliver the charge to the people. The public are cordially invited to atten .

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—THE sixth of the series of sermons to Medical Students by the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM HOBART HARE, at ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EIGHTH, above Spruce, To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The seats in the middle aisle will be reserved for students.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The fifth of the series of Sermons on the significant questions of Scripture To-morrow evening. Subject—"What shall I do then with Jesus?" Strangers are welcome.

THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be opened for Divine service To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. South-east corner of TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets. Rev. F. R. BEADLE, Pastor.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.

The first of the series To-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. DANIEL MARCH, D. D. Young men and the public generally will be cordially welcomed.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach the sixth of the series of discourse on the Book of Esther To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Subject—"The Crisis."

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE next sermon to the Young in the course on Bible Wonders will be preached at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Afternoon, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock.

REV. D. C. EDDY, D. D., OF BOSton, will preach in the SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Fifth, To-morrow (Sunday) Morning, at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIES, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"A SERMON WITHOUT A TEXT," Rev. D. C. EDDY, D. D., of Boston, will preach before the Young People's Association of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"A Sermon without a Text."

THE SOUTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MASTER street, above Fifteenth.—Services by the pastor, Rev. LAFAYETTE MARKS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH street, below Spruce. Rev. Dr. R. W. HENRY will preach To-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons cordially invited to attend.

LUTHERAN, TWELFTH AND ONFORD.—Rev. S. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Excuses and their Danger." 7½, Sermon for Souls. Pews free.

"GRIEVING GOD'S HOLY SPIRIT." —Sermon at LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH, TWENTIETH and VINE streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. THOMAS I. BROWN, Pastor. Usual evening service at 7½.

A SERMON ADAPTED TO YOUNG Men will be preached by Rev. Dr. CROWELL To-morrow Morning, at 10 30 o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, BROAD and PENN Square.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4[illegible] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CONCERT HALL.—

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.

BEAUTIFUL STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON, the celebrated and popular Lecturer on Geology and the Natural Sciences, will give, by invitation, a course of SIX ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GEOLOGY AND THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, as follows:—

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20.

WORLD-MAKING.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, January 21.
THE EARTH AND MOON.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 22.
EVOLUTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR PLANET.

ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25.
COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27.
THE AGE OF REPTILES.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29.
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.

The above series of lectures were recently given in New York city, at THE COOPER INSTITUTE, to audiences filling every seat, and occupying every available inch of standing room.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for the course, six in number, with reserved seats, $3.

The opening sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning, January 18, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 1 16 tf

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, No. 406 CHESNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 13, 1869.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Company held the 11th day of January, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

CHAS. RICHARDSON,	GEORGE A. WEST,
WM. H. RHAWN,	NEHAN HILLES,
FRANCIS N. BUCK,	JOHN W. EVERMAN
HENRY LEWIS,	EDWARD B. ORNE,
JOHN KESSLER, Jr.,	CHARLES STOKES,
ROBERT PEARCE,	MORDECAI BUZBY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day CHARLES RICHARDSON was elected President, WILLIAM H. RHAWN Vice-President, and WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

1 18 6t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 40 6 WALNUT Street. Jan 12, 1869.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 11th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. E. STARR,	JOHN R. BROWN,
NALBRO FRAZIER,	J. L. ERRINGER,
JOHN M. ATWOOD,	WM. G. BOULTON
HENRY TREDICK,	CHARLES WAGELER,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,	T. H. MONTGOMERY,
GEORGE H. STUART	JAMES M. AERTSEN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

1 12 tuths 3t

THE COUPONS OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, due January 15, will be paid on and after that date at the Union National Bank.

1 13 6* THOMAS S. [illegible], Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned would regard with satisfaction your consent to a Lecture, and hereby invite you to deliver the same at such a time as may consist with your convenience.

Respectfully yours,
PETER WILLIAMSON
WM. KENT GILMEAT, M. D.,
THOMAS ROBINS,
CHARLES INGERSOLL,
DAVID PAUL BROWN,
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D.,
FERDINAND FEATHERSTONE,
CHARLES E. LEX,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
WILLIAM WELSH,
RICHARD S. SMITH,
ALLEN CUTHBERT,
RICHARD VAUX,
HENRY BUDD,
PETER McCALL,
FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M. D.
JAMES STEEL.

JANUARY 1, 1869.

PETER WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others:—

Gentlemen—In reply to your invitation I beg leave to say, while thanking you for the kindness which dictates it, that I accept it.

Very respectfully yours,
DAVIS B. CASSEDAY.

DAVIS B. CASSEDAY
Will Lecture at
CONCERT HALL,
ON
"TRUE WOMANHOOD"
MONDAY EVENING, January 18.

Tickets, Fifty Cents. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, or at the door. 1 13 6t

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
AT CONCERT HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869, in the interest of the workingmen and women of America, and of the Fenian Brotherhood. Subject:—Train Work and John Bull and his English Bastile. Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c., at CONCERT HALL Trumpler's, Continental, and Post Office News Stands. 12 3t*

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1869.

At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

DAVID FAUST,	E. G. REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,	I. J. LEBERMAN,
JESSE RIGGS,	ROBERT D. WORK,
PETER SIEGER,	J. BINSWANGER,
	and AUGUSTINE WILCOX.

And at the meeting of the Directors this day DAVID FAUST was elected President; WILLIAM H. SOWERS, Vice-President; P. A. KELLER, Cashier; HON. CHARLES GILPIN, Solicitor, and EDWARD H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.

1 16 3t P. A. KELLER, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK,
Philadelphia, January 14, 1869.

At the Annual Election held on the 12th instant the following Stockholders were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:—

JAMES V. WATSON,	LUDLAM MATTHEWS,
J. H. BRINGHURST,	SENECA E. MALONE,
HENRY CROSKEY,	ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
JOSEPH H. COLLINS	ROBERT E. TAYLOR,
EDWIN A. LANDELL	JOHN W. THOMAS,
AMOS R. LITTLE,	JOSEPH B. VANDUSEN,
	JOHN P. VERREE.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, James V. Watson, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

1 16 3t* WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA January 15, 1869.

At an election held on the 13th day of January, 1869, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

EDWIN M. LEWIS,	J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN ASHHURST,	J. EDWARD FARNUM,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	GEORGE W. FARR, JR.,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
FRANCIS TETE,	C. HUTTINSON,
LINDLEY SMYTH,	HENRY P. SLOAN.
RICHARD C. DALE,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

1 15 3t* W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.

At the Annual Election held yesterday the following Stockholders were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS ROBINS,	BENJ. G. GODFREY,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,	GEORGE W. EARLE,
N. P. SHORTRIDGE,	JOHN WELSH,
ED. Y. TOWNSEND,	J. L. ERRINGER,
FRANK L. BODINE,	AUGUSTUS HEATON,
GEORGE WHITNEY,	BEN. B. COMEGYS.
HENRY PREAUT,	

And at the meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. THOMAS ROBINS was unanimously re-elected President and B. B. COMEGYS Vice-President.

1 13 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

1 8 1mwlm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (No. 40 Broadway,)
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.

W. ARCHBALL O'DOHERTY, 1 14w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 2d, 1869 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.

Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.

1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed on the 16th and opened on the 21st instant.

1 11 mwst C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at the Office, No. 406 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. RILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 1s dJ19*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY for 1869 is now ready for delivery.

Any subscriber who has not been served will please notify the Publisher of the fact. Others requiring the Directory can have it by calling at the office, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, up stairs. C. LESLIE REILLY, Publisher.

Price, $5. [111 mwa 3t]

AMATEUR'S DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut.

Miss PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver a Lecture at the above named place, WEDNESDAY, January 20.

Subject—"AN APPEAL TO WOMAN."

RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.

To be had at TRUMPLER'S, No. 924 Chesnut street; COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel; and at the door between 10 and 2 o'clock. 1 14 6t

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Hotel Company, for the election of Five Managers and the transaction of other business, will be held on SATURDAY, January 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel.

J. J. BERTRAND PRICE, 1 12 7t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly approved April 6, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages	$349,870 00
Bills Receivable	29,364 89
Philadelphia City sixes	67,135 40
Philadelphia City fives	4 981 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	32,00 0 00
Cincinnati sixes	10 920 00
Pittsburg sixes	5,5 0 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1865	25,0 0 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 1867	108 000 00
United States Loan, 5-20, 6 per cent.	90,0 0 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	21 937 38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 420 shares	20,716 43
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	10,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. Loan	53,493 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. Loan	21,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Loan	27,9 2 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc. R. Co. Loan	13,500 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co Loan	19,344 41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,992 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Loan	34,570 00
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,816 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	34,340 26
Western Bank, 250 shares	11,100 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,500 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,397 72
Manayunk Gas Co., 50 shares	925 00
Real Estate, No 519 Walnut street	30,000 00
Cash	11,752 62
	$1,039 146 81

1 13 6t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.

The Directors, on the 6th inst., declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable on or after this date.

January 16, 1869. S. ALTER, Secretary. 1 16 4t*

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

1 4 12t W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes. CHARLES PLATT,

1 11 12t Secretary.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock. Members and contributors are particularly requested to be present. WILLIAM H. BACON,

1 15 3t Secretary.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Who understands his best interests keeps himself handsomely clad.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Who is successful in business need not go shabby.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Of olden time used to think it was a sign of good business habits to wear shabby o'd clothes.

BUT IT IS AN EXPLODED NOTION!

Stephen Girard's Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes used to be 25 years old. They are older than that now. You can see the old things in Girard College, if the busy moth has not eaten them.

THE BUSINESS MAN of the present day knows that ROCKHILL & WILSON can clothe him more elegantly than Stephen Girard was ever clothed, and for a great deal less money.

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS, man of business, to call very soon at the GREAT BROWN HALL, if you want any of the present Winter Stock.

FOR IT IS MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF,
MOVING OFF,

In a style of unexampled rapidity, and at prices calculated to excite your wonder.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAND BRACELETS

OPENED THIS DAY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

1 14 6p PHILADELPHIA.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

WILL RESUME BUSINESS

On Monday, January 18,

AT THE STORE

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WE CONSIDER IT UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST OF OUR MAGAZINES."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

JUST ISSUED
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER,
CONTAINING:—

I. BEYOND the BREAKERS. A Novel. Part II. With a full page Illustration by Schussele. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
II. A NEW LEGEND.
III. MR. THACKERAY.
IV. NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.
V. MY CHALET. A Poem. By T. Buchanan Read.
VI. PRICE OF A DREAM. A Story. By Frank Lee Benedict.
VII. PHENOMENA OF MEMORY. By Professor Samuel H. Dickson
VIII. AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ROME. By Anne Brewster.
IX. OVER YONDER. A Charming Novelette. Part I. By the author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," "Gold Elsie," etc.
X. THE SECRET AGENT IN FOREIGN PARTS.
XI. SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION. By a Tennesseean.
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FOR FEBRUARY,

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Every One is Reading the Magazine that Doubled its Subscription List in One Month.

It is the most Elegantly Illustrated, Brilliant, Entertaining, and Attractive Magazine published in this country.

Contents of the February Number:

I. Susan Fielding. By Mrs. Edwards.
II. A Message. By H. H.
III. Queen Victoria and Her Subjects. By Justin McCarthy.
IV. Coffee and its Adulteration in New York. By John C. Draper, M. D.
V. Twenty Thousand Dollars. By James T. McKay.
VI. One Woman's Work. By C. W. Elliott. (With

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1869.

THE SWINDLERS AND THE SWINDLED.

Occasionally humanity seems to resolve itself into two great classes, one of which resides in New York and likes to swindle, and the other of which resides out of New York and likes to be swindled. One is an active party and the other is a passive; one a big swindler, and the other, for the most part, a tribe of small swindlers. The big swindlers are forever darting about from place to place, changing their names like signboards in a pantomime, vanishing and turning up at unsuspected places, like the harlequin pursued by the unsuccessful clown. The little swindlers address plaintive notes to the Superintendent of Police, but never dare to lodge a formal complaint or to institute a suit.

The people who run these swindles are in league with one another. The medical swindle, the gift swindle, the dollar store swindle, the partner-advertisement swindle, the charitable swindle, the grand concert swindle, are all conjoined. The physician whose sands of life have nearly run out is identical with the celebrated herb doctress; the retired clergyman who is anxious to benefit his race if a stamped envelope be sent him is twin brother to the Indian the fame of whose liniment has extended to the ends of the earth. But it is the men who advertise the great gift swindles who find at once their willing dupes and partners to their frauds on the inhabitants of almost every town and city in the Union.

These first-class swindlers impose personally in many cases by the splendor of their physique and the unexceptionableness of their attire. They impose, in a business way, by the extent and magnificence of the offices they engage, and the quantity of account-books, ledgers, circulars, check-books, and business paraphernalia which they display. They provide themselves with directories to every town and city of the Union which possesses one, and when they are unable to obtain names they resort to post office lists. They address thousands of letters to individuals whose names are thus chosen hap-hazard, informing each one that the ticket he holds has drawn such or such a prize. The parties to whom such letters are addressed never purchased any ticket, and do not hold any. Each one, however, supposes that a mistake is made, that a letter has reached him intended for some other person, and that in due time he will come into possession of the prize corresponding with the number of the ticket which he is informed he holds. All that he is requested to do is to forward within ten days the sum of $10, the percentage on the prize to which he is entitled and which is variously represented as a gold watch, a Steinway or Chickering piano, or a $200 diamond ring. By forwarding the $10 he thus becomes a party to the fraud. He is silently conniving at a cheat, and laying claim to property which he believes some other person is entitled to. That he should do so gives us a rather humiliating idea of human nature, but perhaps people who have seen much of the dark side of life are prepared to entertain ideas of that nature. At any rate, it is a fact that three-fourths of the parties to whom such circulars are addressed will forward the $10 named, and quickly anticipate the arrival of a prize which they cannot help believing is really the property of some other person. This is the reason why gift swindles are such a gigantic success. There are more than two dozen in this city, and of all kinds probably two thousand would be a number nearer the mark. The circular which informs the party to whom it is addressed that a prize has been drawn, likewise particularly requests him neither to call nor send for it, and gives as a reason that the business of the office is so extensive that unless this rule were adopted the clerks would be overrun with callers and unable to attend to the demands of any. It requests the drawer to expect the delivery of the prize within ten or twelve days; and it is needless to say that the drawer goes on expecting, until expectation ceases to be a virtue.

The dollar stores are a less nefarious branch of the same magnificent fraud. A handsome store and eligible site are selected, and shelves windows, counters, and cases are packed with everything calculated to attract the eye. Above all, "one hundred beautiful young ladies," who have at once a rouged and woe-begone appearance, are engaged to fascinate male purchasers into the delusive belief that as much there can be got for $1 as anywhere else for $10. On everything that is sold at these dollar stores you may be sure that the proprietor makes a handsome profit. All these glittering pinchbeck articles are made for the occasion, and it is only bumpkins—be they city bumpkins or country bumpkins—who will purchase with the expectation of getting their money's worth.

When the gift enterprise is got up under pretense of a charitable purpose, the willing victims to whom circulars are sent flatter themselves that by one little act of dishonesty they are doing good to the poor and needy. They reverse the aphorism, and labor in the livery of the Devil to serve heaven in.

An advertisement for a partner is a very frequent swindling dodge. A young man is wanted, with a few hundred dollars capital, to engage in an honorable and lucrative business. Some smart fool, who has saved a few hundred dollars out of his legitimate business, answers to the advertisement, and is half initiated into the mysteries of some gift swindling concern, the proprietors of which are the advertisers in question. The immense number of letters containing money are laid before his astonished eyes, and he is induced to believe that by investing what he possesses he will in a few months realize several thousands for every hundred so sunk. He invests. The firm suddenly collapses, like the dream of a dream, and even if he should ever discover its whereabouts, he dare not prosecute, knowing himself to have been a partner in the fraud.

The fools that are swindled by medical advertisements are not, perhaps, so much to blame. All the retired clergyman, or Old Sands of Life, or the Indian physician, or the herb doctors ask is a stamped envelope bearing the address of the party wishing the specific forwarded. Nothing could be cheaper or simpler, and the envelope and stamp are forwarded. This is only the first step, however, and in spite of Madame Dudevant's witticism, it is the second and every subsequent step that are found to "cost" as well as the first. When the recipe is forwarded, it is such as scarcely any druggist in a small town (from which replies to medical advertisements are generally received) can compound without considerable delay and inconvenience, for the simple reason that he has not the material on hand. To the recipe the retired clergyman has probably attached a few lines to the effect that if it is impossible to procure the articles named in the neighborhood, he will undertake to get the recipe prepared in New York if his correspondent will forward him from three to five dollars. Very often the money is sent. Twenty thousand answers, each containing from three to five dollars, may come back to the retired clergyman if he works the matter right. Very often he returns no replies, but sometimes he forwards some simple preparation which costs him from twenty to thirty cents. In all cases he makes a vast sum of money, and when his victims rule him out in the metropolis, they will find the apartments vacant, or people of a very different description occupying them.

New York is the great emporium for swindles of this description. They are New Yorkisms of the first water. Nor, in nine cases out of ten, are the victims to the gift swindles to be pitied. For the victim is usually an accessory in whatever other light he may consider himself, and dare not prosecute from the very fear of self-conviction.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. E. McDonough will appear as "Old Tom" in Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear in the operetta of "69" this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be performances this afternoon and evening.

THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S first grand concert of the season will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. Beethoven's "Seventh Symphony" and other first-class music will be given by an orchestra of sixty-five performers. Mad'lle Camilla Urso, the young violinist, and Mr. C. H. Jarvis, the pianist, will appear. Tickets can be procured by new subscribers at the office of the Society, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. There will be no reserved seats.

CARL SENTZ and Mark Hassler's Orchestra will give a performance this afternoon at Musical Fund Hall.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON will give a series of lectures on scientific subjects, commencing on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20. The lectures will be illustrated by stereoscopic views and interesting experiments. The subject of the first lecture will be "World Making." Tickets for the course, $3; single admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. The opening sale of tickets will commence on Monday next at Gould's piano rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall this evening, on the subject of "Train versus John Bull and his English Bastile."

MR. DAVIS B. CASSEDAY will lecture on the subject of "True Womanhood" at Concert Hall on Monday evening. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver a lecture at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. Subject—"An Appeal to Women."

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to.....$11 00

Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to.....$18 00

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$6 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to.....$2 00

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLEGED EXPLOSION OF A HARRISON BOILER AT THE FIRE AT MR. CALDWELL'S STORE.—In view of what has appeared in the public prints of yesterday and to-day, I would say that it has been proven beyond any doubt by careful examination this day, that the two Harrison Boilers lying in the ruins of Mr. Harrison's store show no signs of rupture or explosion. They are now perfectly intact, with the water at the proper level, and ready for immediate use. Even outside of the boilers and brick-work the connections are all intact except a glass tube and a small steam pipe evidently fractured by falling timbers.

JOSEPH HARRISON JR.,
Manufacturer of the Harrison Boiler.

Philadelphia, January 15—5 P. M.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.—The large clothing store of Painter, Reed & Eldredge, No. 321 Chesnut street, caught fire a few days since, and was flooded by the water which extinguished it. Of course the clothing in the place was pretty well sponged, not to say damaged, and now the underwriters have stepped in and ordered its sale at prices so low "as never was." There's the place to get a cheap suit.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 80 cents. Johnston Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—MR. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine cwelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

FROM A. WINCH, Esq. No. 505 Chesnut street, we have just received the latest numbers of *London Society* and *Cornhill Magazine*. In addition to these publications, all the others—both foreign and domestic—can be found in Mr. Winch's establishment.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
and Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, which was to have taken place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, yesterday, was postponed until Monday morning next, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock. The catalogue embraces the usual assortment of a fancy goods store.

HALLET DAVIS & Co.'s PIANOS are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any piano so enchanting.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

LOST.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, ON SIXTH, Arch, Eighth or Callowhill streets, a Gold Sleeve Button. The finder will please leave it at the office of the Philadelphia "Inquirer." 1 14 3t

DIED.

CARNES.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN CARNES, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 527 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

EDSON.—This morning, the 14th instant, SARAH F. EDSON, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 461 N. Seventh street, on Second-day afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LAIN.—On the 12th instant, Mr. JOSEPH T. LAIN, son of Mary R. and the late James R. Lain, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Southwark Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F.; Shiller Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 32; Southwark Lodge, No. 18, K. of P.; and the Employes of the Pascoal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 618 Sears street, below Wharton and below Seventh, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

PRIMROSE.—At Baltimore, on the 15th instant, MARY PRIMROSE, relict of V. Primrose, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral at Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 18th instant at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—On Friday, the 15th instant, JANE E., wife of Solomon W. Roberts, and daughter of Ellwood Shannon, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice from her husband's residence, No. 1330 S. Rittenhouse square. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SNYDER.—On the 14th instant, EDWARD SNYDER, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West Unity street, Frankford, on Sunday morning, January 17, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,

AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE

Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the

PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RR.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these

FIRST-CLASS BONDS

AT

NINETY,

And Accrued Interest from December 1.

The Bonds are in amounts of

$1000,

Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at

SIX PER CENT.,

Free from all Government and State Taxes.

The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Upon a property costing over

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

We offer these Bonds as in every respect

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price,

DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,

12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

SECURITY FROM LOSS
BY
ROBBERY, FIRE OR ACCIDENT,
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
In Fire-proof Building, No. 421 CHESNUT Street,
WITH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULLY PAID,
receives for safe keeping, under guarantee,
COUPON BONDS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, AND VALUABLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, RENTS SAFES IN BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at $25 to $75 a year, according to size.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON Treasurer. 1 18 3t

WINES, ETC.

ERNEST IRROY & CO.

CHAMPAGNE,

CARTE BLANCHE and SPECIAL.

Just Received and for Sale at the Agent's Price.

The Wines from this house, so favorably known in England, are fruity and generous. They need but a trial to place them on an equality with the finest Champagne here.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 15 4ptf
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD KAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt which has given such universal satisfaction, out by measurement. 12 26 1mrp

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C. PELMAN'S

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LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

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FRENCH PLATE GLASS

MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS,

In Fine Gold, Rosewood, and Carved Walnut Frames of Best Material and Workmanship. New Patterns.

OIL PAINTINGS,

CHROMOS,

ENGRAVINGS, ETC.,

Of my own importation, now open for exhibition and sale.

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EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN'S

GREAT WORK OF ART,

Recently Imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp,

Now on Exhibition, Free,

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CHURCH'S

NEW "NIAGARA,"

His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the

GREAT FALL,

On Exhibition for a Short Time.

Admission, 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

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AGENTS WANTED!
A BOOK OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL CLASSES.
RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE,
BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one elegant octavo volume of over 600 pages, illustrated with an admirable portrait on steel of Mr. Greeley, and a beautiful portrait of Margaret Fuller.

Mr. Greeley says:—"I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of *myself*; my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as these *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own very useful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much useful talk about farms and farming. It is a look behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history.

Apply for terms to

CHARLES S. GREEN & CO.,
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The Philadelphia "Bulletin" says it is the NOBLEST LITERARY UNDERTAKING ever ventured upon in this country.

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WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1669, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation 1 12 tf

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 cash capital to take the interest of a retiring partner in a well-established manufacturing business. Orders in hand. Address B. W. C., Telegraph office. 1 14 3t*

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR SOME LEAD PIPE and BRASS SPIGOTS, supposed to be stolen. Apply at No. 1847 CALLOWHILL St. 1*

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

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All Custom House Business transacted.

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 25

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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

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BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
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A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of stock. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and OVERCOATS still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House

IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,

WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
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ARKWRIGHT,
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FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2½ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

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N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 1mrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very

LOWEST PRICES.

CLOAK & DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET.

We are now producing

LADIES' SUITS

Made in the best styles of SUPERIOR BLACK VELVETEENS, at $16, $18, and $20. [1 16 2t

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

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FRENCH MERINOES, 62 CENTS.
Brown French Merinoes 62c.
Browns, Blues Greens, Modes, etc. 75c.
All the good shades, 88c.
Garnets, etc., extra fine, $1.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH & MARKET Streets.

62 CENT WOOL POPLINS.
Double Fold reduced from 88 cents.
75 cent Poplins, reduced from $1.
$1 Poplins, reduced from $1 25 and $1 50.
Bona fide reductions on our Dress Goods.
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MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Black Velour Ottomans, $1 25 up.
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ROMAN SCARFS.
Roman Ties all widths, 25c to $4 50.
Silk-ene Ties, rich and expensive.
Second Ties handsome Broche ends.
Woollen Hdkfs., hemmed and hemstitched.
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SILK VELVET SACQUES.
Silk Velvet Sacques,
Velvet Sacques, cheap $10 to $15.
Reduced prices for many Cloaks.
Second Tier handsome Broche ends.
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Dress Goods at 25 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
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Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
1 28 mwsirp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH MUSLIN FOR EVENING DRESSES.—We invite special attention to a lot of 8 4 wide French muslin, beautiful finish, at $1 per yard, 25c. by the dress pattern, two yards wide.

WHITE TARLETAN FOR EVENING DRESSES,
at $6, at $6, at $8, at $10, at $12 a piece, containing 16½ yards, two yards wide; or by the yard, under regular prices.

11-4 WHITE SILK ILLUSION,
measuring about 2½ yards wide, fine quality, only 95 cents per yard, in perfection for the price.

WHITE COTTON MECHLIN NET,
nearly yard wide very fine and sheer, nicely dressed, at 35 cents per yard; 32c. by the piece; for many purposes preferable to Silk Illusion.

PLAID NAINSOOK
on hand. A large lot of Job Goods, by the yard or piece, much better than usual for the price.

PIQUE JOB GOODS.

A large quantity, ranging from 42 to 90 cents; very good for the price, at

WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
11 No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

REMOVAL.

HOWELL & BROTHERS'

OFFICE

For the Present will be in Parlor 16,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 1 14 3t

FLOUR.

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The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel of FERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL ROPS, etc.

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. 126 CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCVI.

Young 1869 in his New Turn-out.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

OF

THE SERIES EDITOR.

'Tis said at certain monarch's birth
Terrific storms convulsed the earth:
At mine, our nurse declared, with pain,
Her corns proclaimed a coming *reign*.

I don't believe a word she said;
A nurse who takes things in her head.
Particularly *eau de vie*.
Can surely not a *profit* be.

The first event I recollect
Was going to Miss Brown's "Select
Academy," where twenty-three
Young urchins learnt their A B C.

Miss Brown was slender, tall, and bland,
And had a very *striking* hand;
No words can paint the grief I felt
As o'er her *high deal form* I knelt.

For petticoats I grew too big,
So, breeched, I went to Doctor Twig,
A pedagogue of great renown,
Who kept a school "just out of town."

While there I studied *hic hæc hoc*,
And sighed o'er smuggled almond-rock,
And tried to master rule-of-three,
Till Master tried the *rule* on me.

In knowledge and in height I rose
Above the limit of my clothes;
Indeed, to tell the honest truth,
I proved myself a *rising* youth.

Attired in a long-tail coat,
With lofty collar round my throat,
As junior clerk I proudly went
Upon a bank establishment.

Alas! one luckless morn I woke,
Amazed to find the bank had broke.
A fact which proved how false the term
That called our house a banker's *firm*.

In poverty and grim despair
I sought the glass to drown my care;
But people said I "made too free,"
And so I took to *modest-tea*.

S. E.

THE BALL-ROOM ALPHABET.

A—was an Angel of sweet seventeen.
B—was the Ball-room in which she was seen.
C—was the Chaperon, devoted to cards.
D—was the *Deux Temps* with Doyle of the Guards.
E—was her Eye, of fine rolling black.
F—was the Fan that Doyle would not give back.
G—was her Glove, of exquisite kid.
H—was the Hand it so spitefully hid.
I—was the Ice the fair angel demanded.
J—was the Juvenile rushing to hand it.
K—was her Kerchief of exquisite art.
L—was the lace that formed the chief part.
M—was the old Maid that sat through the dances.
N—was the Nose she turned up at sly glances.
O—was the Olga waltz, then in its prime.
P—was the Partner who could not keep time.
Q—the Quadrilles that should have been Lancers.
R—the Remarks that were made on the dancers.
S—was the Supper they went to in pairs.
T—was the Twaddle they talked on the stairs.
U—was the Uncle who said, "Let's be going."
V—was the Voice the fair angel said "No" in.
W—was the Waiter, who staid very late.
X—was his Exit, which wasn't quite straight.
Y—was the Yawn which comes after a ball.
Z—was for Zero, nothing at all.

ZOOLOGICAL.

Which animal is never old?—The gnoo.
Which is costly?—The deer.
Which is a good boatman?—The roe buck.
Which is often elected to office?—The mare.
Which makes a good light?—The tapir.
Which is a horrid nuisance, and tackles you everywhere?—The boar.
Which beast is the most used by cooks?—The spider.
Which dogs is the Pope of Rome fond of?—Bull dogs.
Which dogs always go in pairs?—Spaniels.
Which is the most unbending dog?—The mastiff.
Which dog would you recommend hair-dye to?—The greyhound.
Which reptile would drivers prefer?—The whip-snake.
Which would boys and girls rather have?—The hoop-snake.
Which is best for watchmen?—The rattle-snake.
Which do Indians have the most use for?—The moccasin snake.
Which is the best for school children?—The adder.

Kratsalatt's wife discovered her old hen sitting in the back yard, and "bust up her nest." Soon after the poor wife came in much excited, and said, "My dear Kratsalatt, I took the eggs from Brownie, and she has gone and sat on an old meat-axe." "Let her set," said the bilious old fellow; "if she sets on an axe, maybe she'll hatch-et!"

An apothecary, who is continually troubled with the inquiry for the time, was asked the other day, "Please, sir, tell me what time it is?" "Why, I gave you the time not a minute ago!" said the astonished apothecary. "Yes, sir," replied the lad, "but this is for another woman."

A man very much intoxicated was sent to jail. "Why did you not bail him out?" inquired a bystander of a friend.

"Bail him out!" exclaimed the other; "why, you couldn't pump him out."

When are fish a little crazy?—When they get in-scine.

THE EARLIEST PARTICIPANTS IN THE FALL TRADE—Adam and Eve.

Is it bad grammar to say "That *air* gun?"

"LEVELING DOWN"—Going to bed.

WOMAN.

She Makes a Struggle for Life

Lecture by Miss Anna E. Dickinson, at the Academy of Music, Last Evening.

The Academy of Music was filled to fulness last evening, and Miss Anna E. Dickinson was the sole attraction. Dressed in a moire antique of greyish tint, with a very lengthy trail—rather cumbersome, we thought, for the struggle of life—this amiable young lady appeared, without attendance, on the stage at about ten minutes after eight o'clock, and at once plunged into the "Struggle for Life"—that is to say, woman's struggle for life. Doubtless most of our readers have heard the fair lecturer, and are familiar with her lively manner, her nervous style, and her peculiar intonation, which at times is developed into a regular "sing-song." Last evening she spoke substantially as follows:—

In the early days of the Revolution Dr. Muhlenburg, the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, came one Sabbath morning into his pulpit and preached Christ and Him crucified. He then descended from the pulpit into the midst of his flock, and laying aside his sacred robe, displayed to their astonished eyes himself arrayed in the full costume of battle. "My friends," he said, "there is a time for preaching and a time for fighting, and my time for fighting has come." (Applause.) There has been a great deal said upon the question of women's work, a great deal of preaching, a great deal of lecturing, a great deal of talking, arguing, discussing, and the whole has been so admirably and skilfully accomplished that I doubt not many people to-night will ask what more I have to say? Shall I have to say anything beyond what Beecher, Phillips, Anthony, Curtis, and many others have expressed? That reminds me that when Pitt, and Burke, and Fox, masters alike of situations and of questions, held their sway, men with whom no stripling dare measure swords before the audiences whom their genius delighted, some man was foolish enough to cross the ground over which their mighty tread had passed, and one asked him how he had dared to speak before them. "Because," said he, "I am as much interested in the question as they are." (Applause.) Thus do I speak upon this question, which has been handled by so much greater brains and eloquent lips than mine, because "I am as much interested in the question as they." (Applause.) It is the text of my sermon, however paradoxical it may appear, that you stop preaching and commence to fight. (Applause.) It was a maxim of the great Napoleon that there was "nothing without the people." There can be nothing done without this; it is therefore the beginning, the middle, and the end. I would say to you that there is no argument so powerful as the argument of success. There is nothing that can be said for you, no argument can be arrayed in your behalf. All the rights you claim will not be recognized by the people until your efforts have triumphantly achieved them. "The world belongs to those who take it," is an Italian proverb. It is not for those who pray or plead for it, or argue in their behalf, but it is for those who lay strong hands upon it and make it their own. This is a law of humanity and applies alike to women as well as men, unless it is that it is not conceded that women are human beings. (Laughter.) None, however, are found who have the temerity to make such a statement, unless it is indeed made by the Hartford Insurance Company. (Laughter.) This company provides against the accidents and death of men, but only provides in the case of the death of women. (Laughter.) What, is it true that women cannot be injured but only killed? Can they suffer the pains and dissolution of mortality and not its pains? Cannot they be wounded and not destroyed? Or is its plan or supposition based upon the theory that she is of so much less consequence, or that there is nobody but herself to compensate in case of her injuries? Or is it based upon the supposition that if a man is injured there is no person to take care of him, or support, or sustain him? Or that a woman has nothing to do but fall back upon some masculine arms, which are always ready and willing to be stretched out for her support? This last contains the gist of the whole matter, as indeed it does among the great part of humanity, from a misconception of the great sphere of her work. We say in the affirmative that the "world belongs to those who take it," and if it be not desirable for woman to seize and possess it, she must eat of the oil and vine which she hath not cultivated or planted, or sit as a plant enthroned and enshrined in some man's heart, and take the incense and good things he there offers. (Applause.) This is all very well, when the heart is a good heart and the offers abundant. (Laughter.) But, unfortunately, when one gazes into the hearts and lives of men, one oftener is compelled to gaze down than up. (Applause.) Man often takes out of her pocket pounds and then magnanimously puts a shilling into her hands. Yet of a truth much can be claimed for one made a little lower than the angels and crowned with glory and honor; grant that such a one gives a life for the support, maintenance, and protection of some woman, yet with all this it is certainly true that woman's position is an unenviable one if the condition is past mending. I had rather eat crusts and don a calico garment than place jewels upon my person, which makes a pauper of one, which had not been paid for, or given equivalent work for the gold. (Applause.) I had rather be called a simpleton in my mind—and which indeed I often am—(laughter)—than carry the reputation of Minerva upon the thought of another. I had rather carry the stings of conscience, the pangs of remorse, the scars of action which demonstrated the "struggle for life," than fill an aimless and useless existence, or fill a beautiful one. (Applause.) Since it is true that there is no pleasurable feeling comparable to that which comes from pain; since it is true that we admire the aim of life by a fulfilment of its purposes, everything which impedes, retards, or destroys the fulfilment of the purposes impedes, retards, or destroys the greatest part of life. Walking is easier than standing still; climbing than walking over level ground. The wisest people, the best of them, believe that the progress of mankind is onward and upward. In the Malay language the same words signify women and flowers. Women and flowers, the duty of both is to be sweet and beautiful. They are neither to toil nor spin, but after a while some man comes along and plucks one of these fair sweetnesses and wears it in his buttonhole, very likely, provided the flower be a moss-rose bud, or pansey, or orange blossom; but how if it be a sunflower (laughter) or hollyhock, or weed or potatoe plant (laughter), or onion blossom? (Great laughter.) How then? And as for the poor little moss-rose bud, if it had only been left upon its own stem, and left to from grow its own roots, with the sun of Heaven shining upon it (the more the better), it would have been in time a fair, rude, vigorous plant an ornament to some man's garden and place, but it is plucked away, stuck in some man's buttonhole, and then how soon it fades and withers! (Applause.) It was beautiful in its commencement, exquisite in its smell, and sweet in its looks, but presently it becomes such a poor, faded object that even if a man still loves it he puts his hand over it to hide it; he apologizes for it to his friend, or crushes it into some dark pocket, or tears it out and flings it away—(applause)—when it no longer ministers to his pride or passion. (Laughter.) If I wore an order I would rather have my rose bush grow up in the garden in its own way, and overshadow the house, than have a part of it withered and fall away—(applause)—if one reflects too, in addition, that anything which is constantly carried about, supported and dragged about with one, becomes cumbersome and wearisome, though it be greater weight than a straw. (Applause.) The chief end of existence is for one woman to be supported by one man, and the more helpless she is the more attractive and adorable she becomes. She is considered well in that place, but she is told that if she consents to forego man's adoration, and forego this incense and steps out into the arena of life, she becomes man's rival and competitor. (Applause.) Is not the admiration of which sentimentality speaks? Last night I sat in strong-minded solitude in a party—(cheers)—and watched a brilliant and accomplished man talking to a very silly girl. (Laughter.) How he bent over her! what sweet things he said to her! what a long array of sugar-plums he gave her to eat, and how she ate them! (great laughter.) He bowed over her back and said, "Your sweetness is but to please." That is what he said with his mouth, but his eyes spoke in quite another language. In the language of one of Thackeray's characters, they said "what lovely eyes thou hast, what a fair neck, What innocent arms, how young, but ah! my dear, what a fool thou art!" (Laughter.) A sensible woman would prefer quarrelling with a man who thus spoke, or live entirely alone, than burn such incense at such a shrine. You cannot find in any class those beings in health, who constantly consume and do not produce. A celebrated physician said not long ago that a man cannot be in perfect health unless his body and his brains are actively worked. Substitute inanimation for fatigue or bodily toil, and you cannot have more than those whose food contains sugar-plums on the one side and medicine on the other. (Applause.) Take away your work from those intelligent men who sit before men—for I think you intelligent or you would not have come to hear these imperfect remarks—take away, I say, not only your work, but food for thought, and the result would be that you would soon fall heirs to a multitude of diseases. You and I have watched a woman whose whole duty seemed to be to please and be pleased. You and I have seen her when that pleasure was past, and you have then seen her with no resources within and no excitement without. She is in that condition described by Joe when he was asked if his friend is dead. "No," says Joe, "not exactly dead." "Well, your friend is not alive?" "Yes," says Joe, "That's it exactly." (Laughter.) That is it; these woman are not alive though they are not dead. When at last death does come, their condition puts me in mind of the saying of the celebrated French wit, who in his last hour threw his head back upon the pillow, and said the "farce is ended, draw to the curtains," and breathed his last. But this admonition does not affect only this particular class; the effects of their idleness spreads around them. There may be a woman who, having a thousand dollars, undertakes to live upon it, and still keep up her style; or her husband has a thousand dollars a year. Yet this woman would rather sit down and strive how in the world she can make it out to live upon that amount, and makes herself the subject of much greater vexations and trials than she would experience if she would go to work and add another thousand to that amount by honorable toil and industry. Yet she goes into the kitchen, quarrels with the cook—(laughter)—higgles over a shilling with some poor consumptive sewing girl, shuts her purse against the call of charity, and grows prematurely old with the serious and external vexations to which she is thus daily subjected. (Applause.) If she does not rise in the society she covets, she has the consolation to know that she lives near them and smells the outside odor of genteel life. (Applause.) It passes woman into the market to be bought and sold by the highest bidder. These women marry constantly, I will not say all. God forbid! But many of these women marry without giving their love, or without such a sentiment or feeling. They do not go to the altar because their hearts force them to, but because the exigencies of society and their pockets compel them. When one thus happens to go off the people say, "She has made a capital match." It does not mean that she loves and is loved in return; oh no! All those old-fashioned dreams have gone out long ago; but she marries a brute who has money. (Applause.) These girls have never been taught a trade; they have never been taught any active profession, but they only go into life with the one idea of marriage, as though the acquisition of a husband was an active profession. (Laughter.) The New York *Times* said she should not be engaged on love, as she knew nothing about it. One thing was certainly true, that I can scarcely love a man who has a very small soul, and plainly I would say that I would not wed a man, even though he were the editor of the *Times*, if he did not show devotion to woman from his heart. What is the record of the various courts in America? The record was growing and magnifying, and it the unpublished and unwritten histories of the miserable loves of men and women all about us could but be revealed the answer would be terrible and pitiful. It sends out its results upon the streets. These very friends of her seeming protection were her destroyers. A young girl approaches to womanhood; she wants a husband; she waits; the husband doesn't come; the seducer does, and the result is that her soul becomes steeped in the blackness of darkness that she may keep her hands clean. According to certain rules of society, women were required to look upon labor as a degradation and a disgrace, and disrespect the remuneration they get from useful toil. It is different amongst the male portion of the community. The schoolboy is trained to be a workman, and if society shuts her door on him, he has still mechanical skill which brings plenty to rejoice him. The female is not so; she depends upon marriage. You hear a woman say to one who asks her does her daughter work:—"My daughter work! Never. My daughter did not do a single piece of work in all her life; she shall marry some day." When it is asked of the painter will he bring his boy up to his own trade—"Bring my boy up to my own trade!" says the painter. "Never! he shall be brought up to enter the city; he shall be a gentleman;" as though a gentleman could mean anything in America but a pure heart, a clear mind, and an unsullied conscience and manly life. (Applause.) Ladies' and gentlemen's false notions in this respect flow from the same decided root. The sword is two-edged; make labor honorable and profitable for man, and you will make it honorable and profitable for woman. (Cheers.) I have been working thus far on the premise that woman in the world looks for a man against whom she may lean as against a pillar. Sometimes that man's support is as fragile as the stick he holds in his hand. In our midst there are myriads of women who have fathers, husbands, mothers, sisters to support, and I give you my word of honor some wives have husbands to support. (Laughter.) Abundance of women had to support themselves by their degradation, and thereby come to dishonored graves. The love of independence is infinitely better than a life of dependence. Those who are unaccustomed to suffering and toil go into the world and are compelled to work. Why are they not as able to do so as man? The reason is that man makes his own selection; he does the work he desires, or has been trained to do, and is able to do it. It is the reverse with the female. She is merely brought up to look upon work as disreputable. Idleness is the badge of destruction. She is unable to do work and depends for existence upon clean hands. This girl's sole profession is to get married, and consequently she tramples all labor under foot. She sits down in her own time until some man puts in an arm for her to lean upon. Being unable to get married, this woman is obliged to go out and toil. This boy now who has a trade or profession profits by the toil he has spent in its acquirement—(applause)—in strengthening the growing independence of the body or the education of the mind, but this girl, now woman, has toiled at her apprenticeship, and now she is obliged to work at the first that offers. Hugo said he or she who is hungry is compelled to take whatever work is offered him or her—whatever toil she can accomplish without apprenticeship. The only sequence from this is that the work done in this manner, without enthusiasm, was only a temporary expedient. I would that I had the faculty to read in clear, defined words for your ears to-night the toil myriads of women undergo here in our city—women who may have been physicians, lawyers, ministers, architects, etc., if they had only received the training which boys receive. It is painful the pictures of suffering and of shame that occur day by day upon the bridge made by a single sewing thread. How many of these were only earning three, four, and five dollars a week for eight hours' work. God knows twice four dollars a week of the standard currency would go for a dinner, and even not a very good dinner for that. Women constantly come to me, day after day, to say to me what can they do. They say they have plenty of work to do, but they cannot exist on the wages they receive. People say, "Why don't they go and do something else?" That question can be easily answered. (Here the lecturer went on at great length to show how worsing women went to seek for work elsewhere, and were unable to get it, either because there was too much competition in the field, or because they were unable to do it, and proceeded to say:) In consequence of the thoughtlessness of citizens, women were thereby deprived of earning a proper living. Why not trust them to the medical profession? Here at once the physician interfered and said, to preserve the chastity of womanhood, and at the same time saying in his heart, God save us from any contact with them! (Laughter.) As a general rule the physician had derived four-fifths of his income from the suffering of woman, and why not have women to attend upon their own sex as physicians? The doctor employed, nevertheless, a nurse at two dollars a day, notwithstanding his aversion to the sex, whilst he receives his $10,000 a year. A woman is not allowed to be a lawyer because the court is no place for her, whilst at the same time she is allowed to stand in the witness box to be browbeaten. It was disgraceful for a woman to be a merchant, or own an establishment in Fifth avenue, whilst it was eminently proper for her to attend behind the counter at one-half or one-third of the salary of a young man. It was also improper for her to aspire to the professor's chair. In Washington there were a great number of women Government clerks, who received $900 a year, and at the same time young men as clerks who received from $1200 to $3000 a year; $900 a year was the sum given to the highest paid female. These women had mostly families to support, whilst the young men had not, and yet the latter had raised a cry that the cause of morality in Washington would be served by taking them out of their situations. Would not immorality be more increased by throwing them helpless on the world? Oh, benevolence, justice, magnanimity, thy name is man! (Applause.) Something in the way of lucrative work should be got for girls, and a co-operative association was formed whereby they may be able to become employers and pocket the profits of their toil. I say to you, my friends, to help these women. I would to God I had the power to describe to you the sufferings of women all about us. I see women about me beautiful as the City of Japan, exquisite in appearance and proportions, but deadly when you linger near them—painted sepulchres. That was on account of the foolish dignity and self-respect which they cherished as they grew to womanhood; and having nothing in themselves by which to support a respectable existence, and then enable to maintain themselves when they went forth to battle with the world. I tremble as I see the girl crusted out into this unequal contest: it is as though you had taken crystal and cast it out against a harder object, when it gets destroyed—I have seen them pushed eventually from want to sin, until they sunk down to a miserable death; for death tarries not in its approach to the unfortunate. Their fate is spread over every avenue to-night, whilst you listen and I talk. I take a view up town. I see many going through suffering, from want to starvation, from starvation to infamy, from infamy to death. I will give you an example, which I quote from the *World* which relates to a case of this description. The *World* represents the case of a young girl, sixteen years of age, begging for employment, who went on to work at $3 a week on her arrival in New York. She had to support her mother and herself out of it, and she found she could not do so at $3 a week. She went into a saloon where she got $20 a week. Then she came to beg for some honorable employment, and she bettered herself at the expense of the priceless gift of chastity. Ah, friends, could you not make some provision for the helpless female? And her case I will recite of a young girl who came a few years ago from Georgia. She was unable to get work, and poisoned herself, the only alternative left her in this great Christian city being starvation or shame. Another epitome I will give of the waste and the wants and the sufferings of women—an epitome of the injustice done to these women by the law and the government of society. A young girl came to this country from England, seventeen years of age. She came in company of a man to whom she had been married, or to whom, at least, she supposed she had been married, for six months. She found that this man was not her husband—that he had a wife already. She was penniless and a stranger in a strange land. She had not a friend or acquaintance in the world. She sought for work, her money being expended, and went to work for a man who solicited her to go into the country. This helpless child, the stranger in a strange land, was taken ill by a circumstance which befell her, and God knows the secrets of that hour—the torture it occasioned. The people of the house discovered her mournful condition, turned her adrift on the world, without friends or acquaintances, her last state being worse than her first. She took shelter in a lodging-house. The woman gave her a room for money, and went not near her. There she remained in solitary suffering during a severe winter. She became in due course a mother, and lived alone by the little life that was breathing out by her side. The child died; she was taken into custody and condemned, and now lies in the jail in my city of Philadelphia with a halter above her head. (Whilst reciting this passage the speaker was much moved.) Ah, my friends, look at it; resolve that these things shall be abated, if not destroyed. Help to bring about the day when woman shall have the means of earning an honest livelihood; when crime and vice shall be covered up by righteousness as the waters cover the sea. (Applause.)

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

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CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	50

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA H. LIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
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Halifax	25	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	20

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

DELIVERING IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

1 12 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3m8

MY CHALET.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

Midway between the snow-peaks and the valley,
Among the mists, with cliff-supported basements,
Here stands my hermitage—a summer chalet,
With worldward-looking casements.

Below, the vineyards laugh with garlands vernal,
And call the Switzer from his rocky fastness:
Above reigns Freedom, 'mid her snows eternal,
Temple dim light and vastness.

Round her pure shrines of everlasting whiteness
The winds are chanting from their unseen psalters:
The sun alone, in robes of living brightness,
Performs at these high altars.

Through the blue aisles, attendant where he marches,
The moon bears up his long and trailing vesture,
Where crowding constellations through the arches
Look on with prayerful gesture.

From everlasting unto everlasting,
And Freedom sanctifying all the region,
A summer feast, a winter prayer and fasting—
This is the Alps' religion.

I see from crystal gateways of the glacier
The river hurrying on its valeward mission,
Till in the lake it wears the arching azure,
Glad with the skyey vision.

The turmoil done, God's wonders are sufficient;
Families abroad and mirrors heaven contented,
Like a great soul beneath the eye Omniscient,
With all its past repented.

Overveiled with music in the vernal umber,
How sweet it lies with hazy sheen and shimmer!
Like dim-winged visions floating through its slumber,
The white sails veer and glimmer.

Close to my chalet, making glad the spaces,
Leaps the loud torrent, glad for many reasons,
Passing with song upon the landing places
The angels of the seasons.

March talks with Winter on the upper stairway,
And May, the sweetest and the earliest comer,
Sings here beside me: on the lower airway
June carols unto Summer.

My hillward casements climbing mists beleaguer,
With vision-giving melody attendant,
Till suddenly an iris-mantled figure
Rises in light resplendent.

Pure as a vision in an angel's dreaming,
With laughing lips and eyes of wondrous lustre,
She rises with her locks of sunlight streaming
Where watery pearl-drops cluster.

The loving vapors, thin as gossamer gauzes,
Float round her form and carefully enfold her,
While through her veil, with momentary pauses,
She smiles on the beholder.

An instant in the heart, with glances tender,
She beams the enchantment of her light elysian,
Till sudden mist-wreaths rest around her splendor,
And bear aloft the vision.

Upward, still sailing to the blue dominions,
Beyond the empire of the mountains regal,
She soars or takes, like Ganymede, the pinions
Of Jove's ascending eagle.

Out of the fret and turmoil of existence,
Free from the toiling tumult and endeavor,
The soul of beauty, seeking the high distance,
Mounts and soars on for ever.

How beautiful the heart-assuring story,
With human torment comes the superhuman!
Aerial supporters, winged with glory,
To comfort and illumine.

We know not when, amid the boiling torrent,
We find our life stream tortured into madness,
What lovely sprites from out the gulfs abhorrent
May rise with rainbow gladness.

Still let me gaze: it is no idle fancy
Sung by the bard to win a transient laurel,
Nor yet the thoughtless painter's necromancy:
But God's consoling moral!

T. BUCHANAN READ.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Faithful Over a Few Things.

Few men achieve any great measure of success in life who are not faithful in small things. If the mere accidents of business lift a few up to opulence and station, adversities, which other men would have surmounted, cast them hopelessly down. Work, trial, patience, courage, prudence—these are the conditions of success, the price of excellence. With what unshaken fortitude are the men of this world struggling for success! What labor and treasure are expended for a harvest in the coming future!

It seems to be a law of divine ordination that the Church shall increase and come to maturity from small beginnings, and through great trials. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel," etc. How vast the commission—how weak the instrumentalities! What can a few poor disciples do? All things, with the Master's benediction, "Lo, I am with you always." Now, as ever, He chooses the weak things of the world to confound the strong. No local church is brought into existence full grown and mature. It is ordained to a state of pupilage and trial—to a train of hard experiences; but such as finally bear fruit with the savor of heaven. A few are called to lay the foundations—now come the trials of poverty and weakness. Could not the Master suddenly send wealth, numbers, influence? Yes, verily: but all these would not of themselves build up the church. There must be trials of faith, the discipline of sharp experiences, the casting out of self, and leaning on God for strength, so that Paul's declaration shall be realized, "When I am weak, then am I strong." Then when faith has been strengthened, so that it no more walks by sight, but rather as seeing Him who is invisible, so that the disciple has learned this lesson of Christ, to be faithful over a few things—then is the Master ready to take these few things, and make them grow under His blessing until thousands have been fed, not with bread for a day, but with the bread of eternal life.

Could the history of our older churches be written, no romance would be half so interesting as this. The bread cast upon the waters, the seed sown in tears, the sacrifices of many humble women, as self-denying and precious as the alabaster box which gained the benediction, "She hath done what she could." Those founts of faith even now bring the answering blessing. God enriches His Church and trains it thus, leading it in this His appointed way from strength to strength and glory to glory.

The existence of the local church in many places depends upon the faithfulness of a few, a little band in the beginning, less now perhaps by the fluctuations of business or by the desertion of some who could not endure trial. These are called upon to strengthen the things that remain. A few women, rich in faith, have kept alive many a prayer-meeting, and have saved many local churches from extinction. They have been true witnesses for Jesus, when others have been dumb and lifeless. The Christian who is less faithful, less earnest and sagacious about the interests of Christ's kingdom than he is about his own, dishonors the name of his Redeemer; unfaithful in that which is least, will he not be in that which is greatest? How in this land is He calling Christians to the most fearful of all trials, that of gaining wealth and using it for His glory! How many fail under the trial! How many of them by word or deed are openly denying Christ! "Were there not ten healed, but where are the nine?" Of those to whom the solemn charge was delivered, "Occupy till I come," how many have gone away; have forgotten the prayer-meeting, the Sabbath ministrations, and also the testimonies of Jesus! They have gone where there is hunger of the soul. With all their hasty acquisitions there is a famine in the land whither they have gone. "Will ye go away also?" Does not the Saviour appeal to you now to stand up for Him? To be faithful over the few things now in your keeping? Oh! what will you care for all present trials, when by unswerving devotion to Christ you have realized the benediction, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Bellville Avenue Congregational Church, Newark, N. J., formed less than ten months since, made its contribution recently to the American Missionary Association, amounting to $401. That church will do something when she is grown up.

—The Congregational churches in Kansas, either from principle or from a paucity of male members, are adopting female office-bearing as well as female suffrage. Thus, one Mrs Wood is clerk of the church in Cottonwood Falls, and another Mrs. Wood holds the same office in Lowell, while in Wabaunsee Mrs. H. N. Jones has been elected deaconess.

—The sale of pews in Plymouth Church—Mr. Beecher's—took place last Tuesday week. There are 298 pews in the church, the majority accommodating either five or six persons; and, as there are always many persons willing to pay largely on seats, the only way to dispose of them seems to be to give them to the highest bidder for a choice. After a few remarks from Mr. Beecher, preceding the sale last week, the auctioneer began the work of the evening. The first bid for a choice was $200, and this was speedily run up to $400, Mr. H. C. Bowen's bid, at which the competition stopped. Mr. Bowen selected pew No. 81, the annual rental of which is $120. The next highest premiums were of $355, awarded to Mr. H. B. Claflin; $360, R. S. Benedict; $340, H. W. Sage; $300, Moses S. Beach; and so down to $112, the lowest reported. The bidding was lively, the interest very great, and good humor everywhere prevalent. The amount of premiums footed up $41,955, the rentals of pews amount to $10,028, and the chair rentals to $700, making a total income of $54,683; more by about $5000 than that of the preceding year. On Thursday evening the annual meeting of the Plymouth Society was held. The treasurer's report showed that the receipts the previous year were $62,479 67, of which over $50,000 were from pew rents. The total expenditures had amounted to $62,115 97. The tax for water for running the large organ was $197. The affairs of the Society for the new year were attended to, and Messrs. James Freeland, R. S. Benedict, and H. B. Claflin were re-elected trustees.

METHODIST.

—The Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., one of the oldest Methodists in Iowa, died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on Wednesday, 6th inst.

—Peter Cartwright is in his fiftieth year as presiding elder in the Methodist Church. He has preached thirty times since the meeting of the General Conference in Chicago.

—Dr. Lovick Pierce, at the late session of the South Georgia Conference, received from his son, Bishop Pierce, his sixty-fourth annual appointment in the itinerant ministry.

—"Boston" reports in the New York *Advocate* that several of the once devoted followers of Theodore Parker "have been converted, and are now zealous members of the Methodist Church."

—At the meeting of the Methodist General Conference the matter of a great central building for a book-room was referred to a committee; but nothing has been actually done, although one eligible site after another is being put out of their reach.

—The Methodist Triennial Conference refused to elect a German bishop, but Bishop Simpson is supplying that lack. He has been studying German so successfully that at a late conference in Galena he conducted the business in that language; and he will soon go to Germany to oversee the mission work in that country.

—The African Methodist Episcopal Church has 28 members in the South Carolina House of Representatives and one in the Senate; in North Carolina, 1 in the House and two in the Senate; in Florida, 13 in the House and 5 in the Senate. The majority of the expelled representatives in Georgia were of the same Church.

—The New York city fathers have adopted a resolution donating $10,000 to the Ladies' Union Aid Society; at the same time they gave to the House of the Good Shepherd $25,000. The former is a Methodist institution for aged and infirm members of that Church, the latter is a Roman Catholic institution, nominally a "Magdalene" asylum, but notorious not long since as the place where a young Methodist girl was (and still is) imprisoned for becoming a Protestant.

—The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Christian Advocate* says that there are several millionaires, and quite a large number of wealthy bankers, merchants, and publishers, in New York, "who could build a fifty-thousand dollar church and give it outright to the denomination—and that, too, without being anything like as reckless in their gifts as the widow who gave the two mites in the days of the Saviour; while the dreadful, solemn fact is that not one of them has either built a church or given ten thousand dollars towards building one in this wicked city, where Satan has his seat. The only exception to this remark is a late contribution of twenty or thirty thousand dollars, by a master mechanic of our church, who has become greatly interested in our city mission work. The intimation has been made that our rich laymen themselves have been going over this ground already, and that a movement among them in advance of any exhortation has been thought of that will give to New York Methodism one million of dollars, with which to begin the work of her second century." An earnest movement is promised to establish forty new Methodist chapels in New York.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbyterian church in Cedron, Ohio, has been enjoying a revival of remarkable power. Already over fifty have been united with the church.

—Sixty persons—half by profession and half by letter—have been added to the South western Church of this city, the Rev. John McLeod pastor, during the year.

—The Mission Presbyterian Church at Kolapoor, India, the Rev. R. G. Wilder pastor, has twenty members. The field is large and open, and there is great need of help.

—On the 23d of December last the Presbytery of Raritan organized the Kirkpatrick Memorial Church at Ringoes, New Jersey, with fifty-two members, and installed three elders.

—The First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Virginia, whose pulpit was vacated by the removal of the Rev. Dr. Moore to Nashville, has extended a call to the Rev. Thomas L. Preston, of Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia, to become their pastor.

—The Presbyterians (N. S.) ask for $35,000 this year for the support of students preparing for the ministry, being about twice as much as was received last year from contributions. The number of beneficiaries will number 250 at least, who would then receive $140 each of aid.

—In Salem, Ind., the New School Presbyterians and the Moravians have united in building a church, which they supply with preaching on alternate Sabbaths. Bishop Elwards, of the Moravian Church, and the former Presbyterian pastor united in conducting the services of dedication.

—The installation of Rev. Matthew Newkirk, as pastor of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church of this city, will take place on Sabbath evening, the 17th inst. (to-morrow), at half-past 7 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Musgrave and Rev. Messrs D. A. Cunningham and Matchmore will take part in the services.

—The Rev. Van Vliet, Presbyterian, of Dubuque, Iowa, has gathered a German congregation in that city of 180 members, and established a theological school, which has now about thirty students preparing for the ministry. A committee appointed by the last general assembly at Albany has visited the school, and was gratified with its condition.

—The O. S. Presbyterians have just organized a Presbytery in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Santa Fe church is the only one in this presbytery. A missionary is on his way to the Navajoes. The Pueblo Indians live in towns, and are industrious and honest. They profess Roman Catholicism, but they retain many of their heathen rites.

—The Rev. J. P. E. Kumler was lately installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Evansville, Indiana. Evansville is an enterprising city, with a population of 30,000, and a larger trade than any city on the Ohio below Cincinnati. The church, founded in 1821, has two hundred members and a handsome house of worship. Governor Conrad Baker, a resident of the town, is one of the leading members of the church.

BAPTIST.

—The Sunday school of the Tabernacle Baptist school, in Brooklyn, N. Y., has collected $12,000 to buy a building lot for their new church.

—In New Jersey there are five Baptist associations, embracing 138 churches, and two churches unassociated, making 140 churches in all; 113 pastors, 161 preachers, 1317 baptisms during the year, and a total membership of 23,159. During the year four churches were organized.

—The will of Eliza B. Sommers of New York contains the following benevolent bequests:—Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, $5000, with interest from death; to Baptist Home Mission Society, $5000; to American and Foreign Bible Society (Baptist), $5000; to trustees of South Baptist Church, city of New York, $5000, to be invested on bond and mortgage, the interest to go for the support of the poor of that church; to the American Tract Society, $5000. The above institutions are all in the city of New York. There is also given to Madison University, Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., $10,000.

—This denomination during the past year has made creditable progress. There has been an increase of seven per cent. in the membership; 200 revivals have been reported; 3914 have been received by baptism, and over 2000 by the adhesion of two associations of the General Baptists; 25 have received ordination, 34 been licensed to preach; 41 churches have been organized; 21 meeting-houses dedicated. There are six more General Baptist associations in the valley of the Ohio, which will probably join the Free-will body, though without dropping their distinctive name. The Free-will Baptists have been very active in education. They have Hillsdale College, in Michigan, with 535 students; Bates College, in Maine, which, with its preparatory seminary, has had 200 pupils; and eighteen other colleges, academies, and theological seminaries are under their control, of which Storer College, at Harper's Ferry, Va., has lately been endowed, mainly for the use of the freedmen. The *Morning Star*, of Dover, N. H., and the *Christian Freeman*, of Chicago, are their two accredited organs, and both superior denominational journals. The former has the *prestige* of age, and is the ablest of the two; but its younger sister has not a whit less enterprise, and promises equal success.—*Independent*.

EPISCOPAL.

—Forty-three Episcopal churches now exist in the State of California, seven of which are in San Francisco. Two of these latter have cost $100,000 each. There is also a theological seminary and a religious newspaper.

—The Church Home for Orphan and Destitute Children in Boston, Mass., Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, was recently opened, and cost—buildings and ground—about seventy-five thousand dollars. The present number of children under the roof is fifty, and probably as many more will be received. The bishop of the diocese is president of the institution.

—The late Episcopal General Convention, of New York, voted to allow the congregations, with the permission of the Bishop, to make use of two collections of hymns, from which hymns might be selected for religious worship, as well as from the old authorized collection. Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois has issued a pastoral letter to his clergy, graciously allowing them the privilege of singing from that one of them which contains Romish hymns suited to the faith of priestly sacramentalists; but forbidding any of his clergy to use the other Evangelical collection. Says the *Episcopalian*:—"Here are two kinds of food, briers and grass. He drives the flock to the prickly bushes, the thistles, and thorns, and stramonium, and says, 'eat that, or I will bring down my crook upon you. You shall not have grass; I prefer briers myself, and so shall you.'"

—The opinion of Rev. Charles H. Wheeler, one of the three presbyters on whose decision Rev. John P. Hubbard was acquitted, is published in the *Christian Witness*. It supports the view that the canon which was alleged to be violated was intended to keep impostors, and not laymen or clergymen of other sects, out of Episcopal pulpits. He also holds that there are fatal technical defects in the presentment of charges which would prevent conviction. The minority opinion of Mr. White convicts Mr. Hubbard on every charge and specification except that of disobedience to the bishop, and acquits him of that on technical grounds. The modification of the canon law at the last convention makes the decision of the court of no value as a precedent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:—

6,000 pairs of Slippers.
12,000 Caps.
5,000 Gowns.
5,000 pairs of Socks.
10,000 Drawers.
10,000 Shirts.
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1,000 Straw Mattresses
5,000 sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000 Counterpanes.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
5,000 Pillows.
2,400 White Blankets.

With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

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There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 warp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29 PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 12

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boring, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
9 18 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN B. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all Kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 154 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Broad Street Property. On Tuesday, January 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. Business Stand. Four-story Brick Hotel and Dwelling, northeast corner of Broad and Christian streets. All that four-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast corner of Broad and Christian streets; the lot containing in front on Broad street 20 feet, and extending in depth along Christian street 81 feet 4 inches. The house is large and commodious, and has been newly painted and papered throughout; has been occupied as a hotel and dwelling, and is a good business stand. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Valuable Lots, Broad street, adjoining the above.

No. 2. All that lot of ground, with that part of the one-story brick store-house or office thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, adjoining the above; containing in front on Broad street 20 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet 4 inches, with the privilege of alleys bounding thereon, as a right of way and water courses forever.

No. 3. All that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, 40 feet north of Christian street, adjoining the above; containing in front on Broad street 19 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet 4 inches, including a 3 feet wide alley, which runs north and south into another 3 feet wide alley running into Kates street, with free use and privilege of said alleys.

No. 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, 59 feet north of Christian street; thence northward along Broad street 19 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 100 feet 4 inches (including a 3 feet wide alley on the east, with privilege of building over the same); thence south along the east side of said alley 19 feet, including another 3 feet wide alley; thence west along said alley 19 feet, and thence still further westward 81 feet 4 inches to the east side of Broad street.

No. 5. All that lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Broad and Kates street, adjoining the above; containing in front on Broad street 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth along south side of Kates street 100 feet 4 inches, including a 3 feet wide alley on the east, with privilege of building over the same. This is a corner lot, and is valuable for business purposes.

No. 6. Handsome modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 1353 Christian street. All that handsome modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Christian street, No. 1353; the lot containing in front on Christian street 19 feet, including a 3 feet wide alley on the east, with the privilege of building over the same, leaving 8 feet headway in the clear, and extending in depth 59 feet. The above house and lot is immediately in the rear of the Broad street lots, and the whole would make a very desirable large lot of 97 feet 6 inches in front on Broad street, by 100 feet in depth. Plan may be seen at the auction rooms. Terms—On each of above properties one-half cash, and balance may remain on bond and mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 20 Otter st., west of the Frankford road, with two-story frame shop in rear, Sixteenth ward. On Tuesday, January 19, 1869, at 13 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the southerly side of Otter street, 172 feet west of the Frankford road, No. 20; in front extending southwardly 54 feet 9½ inches; thence southward 54 feet 9½ inches to Eagle street; thence west along Eagle street 28 feet 3¾ inches; thence northward 101 feet 3½ inches to Otter street; thence eastwardly along Otter street 15 feet 9½ inches to the place of beginning. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Also, a frame carpenter shop. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1116 N. Front street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 2 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1919 Parrish street, west of Nineteenth street. On Tuesday, January 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Parrish street, west of Nineteenth street, No. 1919, containing in front on Parrish street 16 feet, and extending in depth 72 feet to a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has the gas introduced (with chandeliers and fixtures, which are included in the sale free of charge), bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc.

Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale. Possession 1st February next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Modern Four-story Brick Residence, No. 1713 Race street, near Logan Square. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Race street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts., near Logan Square, No. 1713; containing in front on Race street 15 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is well and substantially built and in good repair; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, and commodious chambers above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1705 Race street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, known as "Knisell's Hotel," Front street, between Kaighn's Point avenue and Mechanic street, Kaighn's Point, New Jersey; 60 feet front, 180 feet deep, about one square from the ferry.—On Tuesday, January 26 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half story brick tavern and lot of ground, situate on Front street, between Kaighn's Point avenue and Mechanic street, Kaighn's Point, Camden county, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Front street 60 feet, and extending in depth 180 feet to Mickle street. It is an old well-established tavern stand. House contains eleven rooms. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Elegant modern four story brick residence, No. 1317 Spruce street, west of Thirteenth street, 25 feet front, 170 feet deep. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that elegant modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Spruce street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1317; containing in front on Spruce street 25 feet and extending in depth 170 feet to Wynkoop street. The house is finished in handsome modern style, and has all the improvements and conveniences. Terms—Cash. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1318 Brown street, west of Thirteenth. On Tuesday, January 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with one story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Brown street, at the distance of 180 feet 6¼ inches west of Thirteenth street, in the district of Spring Garden. No. 1318; containing in front on Brown street 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line thereof 78 feet 5¼ inches, and on the west line thereof 79 feet.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—FOR ACCOUNT OF the Columbia Building Association.—Thomas & Sons' sale.—Lot Washington street, west of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Washington street, 80 feet west of Thirteenth street; containing in front on Washington street 18 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet 1 inch. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 9 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary E. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 th3m*

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

(By postponement.)
STOCK OF SUPERIOR DAIRY COWS, HORSES, HARNESS, FARM WAGONS, CARTS, MOWING-MACHINES, HORSE RAKE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
On Monday January 18,
At 12 o'clock M., precisely, at W. Harmer Thomas' farm, Gray's lane, between Darby road and Baltimore pike, Twenty-seventh ward, without reserve, the entire stock,
No postponement on account of weather. The sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock. 1 15 8t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—
EIGHTH and CHERRY, N. W. corner—Store and Dwellings.
BRIDESBURG, Twenty-third ward—Valuable Clay Lot.
WISTAR, No. 1026—Brick Dwelling.
BROWN, No. 1?8—Brick Dwelling.
OTTER, No 20—Brick Dwelling and Frame Shop.
FARRISH, No. 1919—Modern Dwelling.
SANSOM, No. 1738—Desirable Brick Dwelling.
BROAD and KATES S. E. corner—Four Lots.
BROAD and CHRISTIAN, N. E. corner—Hotel and Dwelling.
CHRISTIAN, No. 1353—Handsome Residence.
FRONT and OTTER, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
NINETEENTH (north), No. 118—Modern Residence.
ANN and EDGEMONT S. E. corner—Brewery and large Lot.
GROUND RENT—$3 a year.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
10 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.
50 shares Union Bank Tennessee.
10 shares Fourth National Bank.
10 shares Bank of North America.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
50 shares Contra Transportation Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
$10,000 Union Pacific Railway Co., 6 per cent., gold.
$50 6 Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds 7 per cent.
$10,000 2d mortgage bonds McKean and Elk Land Company.
700 shares McKean and Elk Land Co.
$6000 Lehigh Nav. R. R. 1st mortgage.
35 shares Western National Bank.
Trustees' Sale
$2340 Chesapeake and Del. Canal loan.
$4200 Pennsylvania State loan, third series.
20 shares Phoenix Insurance Co.
40 shares Germantown Turnpike Co.
1 share Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Executor's Sale.
Pew No. 52 First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets.
1 share Philadelphia Atheneum.
400 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co. 1 15 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT street.

CARD.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, it has been thought advisable to postpone the sale of fancy goods until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL SALE OF THE STOCK OF A FANCY GOODS STORE, THE PROPERTY OF A PARTY DECLINING BUSINESS, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE
Monday Morning,
18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without the least reserve, the entire stock of a fancy goods store, comprising the usual assortment, viz:—Porcelain vases, card-receivers, toilet sets, gilt goods, triple silver-plated ware, combs, brushes, paper mache and rosewood desks, cutlery, soaps, etc. etc.
SILVER-MOUNTED FRENCH PLATE SHOW-CASES.
Also, two eight feet show cases, two feet wide by three inches deep; one six feet show case, two feet wide by thirteen inches deep.
BOOKS STATIONERY, ETC.
Also in continuation, a number of books, stationery, engravings, lithographs, etc. etc. 1t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.
Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.
Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.
Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, B

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Despoilers of City Property—A Brutal Husband—A Burglar Captured—A Man Stabbed—Larcenies—Attempted Robbery.

—John Ettinger and Edward Depold were arrested yesterday for larceny, which consisted of their cutting down trees on the George farm, which was lately ceded to the city of Philadelphia as an addition to Fairmount Park. Alderman Maule held them for their appearance at court.

—William Megargee, living on Gaskill street, below Third, was before Alderman Moore this morning on the rather serious charge of assaulting his wife, who, a few days since, gave birth to a child. He was committed for trial.

—James Sheppard was arrested at Rising Sun yesterday by Policeman Leyrer. It seems that he entered a tavern at that place on Thursday night, took money from the drawer, and walked off with two demijohns of whisky. Alderman Goodenough sent him to prison.

—Andrew Cain, at 2 o'clock this morning, stabbed John McGranegan, in a tavern on Bedford above Seventh street. Lieutenant Smith found McGranegan sitting on a door-step in Eighth street above South, suffering intense pain. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital, and Cain was subsequently taken into custody. Alderman Bonsall sent him below to await the result of the injuries of McGranegan.

—Theodore Moore, aged sixteen years, was taken into custody this morning, with a lot of washed clothing in his possession, at Front and South streets. Being unable to give any account of how he got the bundle, he was locked up and given a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him for a further hearing.

—Charley Wilson, negro, was arrested at Ninth and South streets, with a roll of cassimere under his arm. He was not able to satisfy the policeman as to how he had obtained it, and Alderman Tittermary sent him below. An owner is wanted at the Second District Station for the cloth. The prisoner was arrested at 6 o'clock this morning.

—William Ryan, George Smith, James Riley and George White yesterday were overhauled on a vessel lying at Green street wharf, on the charge of attempted robbery. They were engaged at the time in prying off the lock of the cabin. Policeman Brown secured them and marched them to the Seventh District Station, where they had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held them to answer.

THE FIRE ON CHESNUT STREET—ONE BODY RECOVERED—THE WALLS BEING SHORED UP.—This morning there was the usual pressure of visitors in the immediate vicinity of the ruins of the fire at Caldwell's and Howell's stores, at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and the policemen were kept busy in keeping the throng from getting too close to the buildings.

A large force of workmen were engaged this morning, under the superintendence of Mr. Struthers, the architect, in making the preliminary arrangements for shoring up the wall on Ninth street. Although in imminent danger, it is thought the wall can be prevented from falling.

The Mayor has issued an order closing Ninth street, between Chesnut and Sansom streets. A detail of policemen will be present throughout to-day and to-morrow, to prevent people from going into danger, and to prevent them from interfering with workmen engaged in shoring up the eastern wall of Howell's building. This order will necessitate the jumping of the cars of the Union line at Walnut or some other street south of it, to Eighth street, and then to Market street, by which thoroughfare they will again reach Ninth street.

Workmen yesterday afternoon, while digging among the ruins in Caldwell's store, came across the charred trunk of one of the unfortunate men who were unable to get from the building on the night of the fire. Its condition is such that it cannot be identified. The remains of the other man have not yet been found. The safes in the store were all secured, and none of them exhibit any signs of having been tampered with.

Fire Marshal Blackburn is still engaged in investigating the cause of the fire. Yesterday he had the head of the boiler which was alleged to have exploded uncovered, and it presented no evidences of having blown up. Further investigations by the Fire Marshal may develop the origin of the explosions which were so distinctly heard by people for some distance from the place.

So many erroneous statements have appeared in the press regarding the recent conflagration, that we give the following facts, to correct them: —The insurance on the building owned by Mr. Benjamin Orne, and occupied by Messrs. J. F. & E. B. Orne, was $75,000. The stock of this firm was insured for $225,000. A day or so prior to the fire, they had concluded taking an inventory of their goods, and then ascertained that the valuation of their stock was equal to the full amount of their insurance. We have no doubt but what this enterprising firm will, in a short time, be fully under way, and enjoy again the great patronage which they so well deserved.

A GENEROUS ACT.

We are pleased to make public mention of the magnanimous conduct of Mr. J. T. Bailey, of the firm of Bailey & Co., extensive and well-known jewellers, now located at Twelfth and Chesnut streets. This gentleman, upon hearing of the disastrous fire and the loss sustained by Caldwell & Co., immediately tendered them the use of the marble building No. 819 Chesnut street, free of all charge, in which to place their stock. This generous act does honor to the firm of Bailey & Co., whose quick progress, like that of Caldwell & Co., has been watched with interest by all our citizens.

INTERESTING SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. Henry M. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon especially to young men, at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., will preach to young men to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Broad and Green streets. At both of these services seats will be reserved for young men.

Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Boston, will preach "A Sermon without a Text," to-morrow evening, before the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Before Recorder Givin a man named August Nern has been held to bail to answer the charge of obtaining goods upon false pretenses. It seems that the defendant was employed by one Ottenheimer, who carried on the tanning business. The place they occupied was not very convenient, and consequently Nern found a better, and rented it in his own name, but did not inform Ottenheimer of this fact. The goods of the latter were removed to the new place, and then he was ejected, the defendant retaining possession of the goods. Of course Ottenheimer entered suit, and had him held to answer.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOLS of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church will be held in the church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, to-morrow afternoon at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. In addition to the beautiful songs of the children Rev. Dr. Newton, of the Church of the Epiphany; Rev. Herrick Johnson, of the Washington Square Presbyterian Church; Rev. Alfred Taylor, Rev. A. A. Willits, and Governor Pollock will participate in the exercises. From the well-known character of the speakers we have no doubt the anniversary will be an occasion of rare interest and profit.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, the valuable store, northwest corner of Eighth and Cherry streets; clay lot, 12 acres; residence, No. 118 N. Nineteenth street, brewery and fixtures, southeast corner of Ann and Edgemont streets, and several small dwellings, valuable stocks, etc. See their catalogues.

DROWNED MAN.—Yesterday morning the body of Philip Guderman was found floating in the Delaware at Coates street wharf. He was aged twenty-five years, and lived on Coates street. Coroner Daniels took charge of the body.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox announced yesterday the following appointments: Sergeant Third district—Francis Fox. Patrolmen, same district—Joseph Gillies, Thomas F. Dalton, John P. Ford, Bryan Fealy, and James Gallen.

TURNER BROTHERS & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, have just received copies of the following magazines:—*The Galaxy, Atlantic Monthly, Oliver Optic, Demorest*, etc., etc.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16§

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Burns Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The Commonwealth vs. Samuel Holt, charged with the murder of Christopher Burns, was resumed.

Was opened by Mr. Hagert for the Commonwealth, who stated that he proposed to prove that the prisoner shot the deceased merely because the latter had proposed three cheers for the Niagara Hose, the prisoner being a member of the Franklin Engine.

This morning the examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses was resumed.

Thomas G. Brogley sworn—I know the prisoner and the deceased; on the night of the shooting I was at the northeast corner of Third and Monroe, with Reynolds and Malvesny; I saw Holt, Pollock, Specht, and the two Burns go out into Monroe street, near Fourth; about a quarter of an hour later I heard shooting up towards Fourth street; I went up the lower side of Monroe street to Fourth; when I got nearly up to Fourth street, I met Holt talking to some women; there was a man with light clothes standing towards the house, but I did not recognize him, as I was going by Holt threw up his hand and made the expression that he had helped to put two —— out of the road; I then went to Fourth street and found out that Chris. Burns was shot; I helped to carry him down to the hose house.

John Maloney sworn, was in company with Brogley on this night, corroborated that witness' testimony.

Mary Yagerswort—At the time of the shooting I lived at No. 336 Monroe street. I remember the night Christopher and Edward Burns were shot; I was standing on the pavement near my own door; my attention was attracted by the report of pistol shots; I went up right away and saw two or three men walking down, one having a pistol in his hand; they came down on the south side; I did not know either of them; I went to where the first dead body lay; I did not see the body of Christopher Burns until it was being carried to the hose house.

Matilda Burton sworn—I live at No. 332 Stanley street; on the night of the occurrence I heard one shot fired in the middle of Fourth street; I then went to the corner of Fourth street and saw three men fired by a man standing on the car track; I saw Christopher Burns fall on the pavement, and they said he was shot; I took hold of him.

Sentence of Gerald Eaton.

Here Judges Peirce and Brewster came into court, and the trial of Holt was suspended in order to dispose of the case of Gerald Eaton, convicted of murder in the first degree, in taking the life of Timothy Heenan. The Court overruled the motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, his Honor Judge Peirce delivering the following decision:—

The Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton. Sur motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. Peirce, J. —The defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree. After a careful examination of the reasons assigned for a new trial, we do not find anything in them to justify us in setting aside the verdict. The reasons must regard as the argument of the motion were the third and fourth reason. The third reason relates to the occurrences at Sullivan's tavern. It was there that the difficulty between Heenan and Trainor, in which Eaton took part, first began. And events rapidly succeeded each other until Heenan was shot. These events were the withdrawal of Eaton, Trainor, and Neville from Sullivan's tavern; then three men, of whom Eaton was one, were seen going up Prune street towards the Carpenter House, which was kept by Trainor; that the firing of pistols was heard in that direction; that shortly afterwards several men came down Prune street to Fifth, and went down Fifth street to Spruce; that these persons, among whom were Eaton and Trainor, first went to Sullivan's tavern, and finding it shut, went in search of Heenan to Smith's tavern at the opposite corner, where Heenan was, where the difficulty with Heenan was renewed, and when Eaton became a principal actor in the difficulty which resulted in a few minutes in the firing of the fatal shot that mortally wounded Heenan. All this occurred within a very short space of time. These events so naturally connect themselves together and with the difficulty at Sullivan's tavern, that evidence thereof would have explained the cause of the difficulty and the very first of the fatal series of acts which resulted in the death of Timothy Heenan.

The fourth reason related to the testimony of Francis Adams who was asked on cross-examination by the District Attorney if it was his habit to sell liquor to drunken men. The witness had testified in his examination in chief that he was barkeeper at Sullivan's tavern; that Eaton, Trainor and another man came in; that they asked for drinks and he waited on them; that Eaton had been drinking and he should call him a drunken man at that time. As repeated in cross-examination that Eaton was drunk when he sold him the liquor, and then the question was put whether it was his habit to sell liquor to drunken men. The object of the question was not to inquire into the general habit of the witness in all cases, but to ascertain if such was not his habit, why he made an exception in this case, with a view of testing the credibility of the witness and also as touching the extent of the prisoner's drunkenness. The prisoner seems to recognise and illustrate the pertinency of the question, for he answered, "It was not my habit to sell liquor to drunken men; my boss was there, and I think if he did not want the liquor sold it was for him to object."

The motion in arrest of judgment relates to the number of tales jurors who were brought into Court to complete the jury after the regular panel had been exhausted. Nine jurors had been obtained from the regular panel and three jurors were wanted to complete the jury. The act of 20th of April, 1858, provides "whenever talesmen are required in any of the said courts, the said sheriff shall produce the said wheel in the open court, and in the presence of the Judges thereof draw therefrom five names for every talesman required, which names so drawn shall be immediately noted on the minutes of the Court, whereupon a venire shall be issued requiring the said Sheriff to bring in to Court any one of the said five persons so drawn to serve as a talesjuror. No talesjuror shall be selected or served in any other manner."

Under this act a venire was issued to bring in fifty tales jurors, which was quashed for irregularity in the drawing of the jurors. A second venire was issued to bring in fifty talesjurors, but the panel was exhausted before the jury was completed. A third venire was then issued to bring in twenty-five talesjurors, and the jury was completed. The motion for the arrest of judgment proceeds upon the allegation that this was illegal, that but fifteen names should have been selected from the wheel, and that but three talesjurors should have been brought into Court; and so upon every subsequent venire but so many talesjurors should have been brought into Court, as there were jurors needed to complete the jury. We do not think that this is the meaning of the law.

The venire facias to the Sheriff at common law was to return only twelve to serve on the petit jury, but as there would have been great inconvenience from merely summoning the number to be actually employed, and the full jury would very seldom be assembled, it seems to have always been the practice for the Sheriff to return twenty-four on the panel. Co. Lit., 155 a; 2 Hale, 268. He might, however, at any time have returned more than that number, for the statute of Westminster, the second which limits the panel in civil cases does not extend to criminal proceedings.—Rex. 14, Bac. Abr. Jones, 2 L.

The rules in the mode by which at common law, and under several of the British statutes, if a full jury do not appear, or be reduced below the number by challenge death, or otherwise, the judges may, on the application of either party, command the sheriff to appoint so many sufficient persons present as will complete the number, and whose names are to be annexed to the panel. 3 Bisc. Com., 64; 4 Chit. Crim. Law, 518; Gib. P. C. 73. In capital cases the tales may be granted for a larger number than the original process, in order to prevent the delays which may arise from peremptory challenges. 1 Chit. Crim Law, 519; 2 Hale, 264.

At Mich. 16 Henry VIII. in Midd., before the King a tales of sixty was granted in an appeal of felony and robbery between T. Jarden and L. Aphowell, and T. 14 Henry VIII., between Feron and Ashton, in an appeal of robbery, the Sheriff of Surrey returned seventy-five jurors. 2 Dwyer, 21, 8 b.

In Alfred Denband's case 10 Coke 104 b., it is said the reason why a tales may be prayed is that it is in favorem vitæ, and that the defendant may despatch and free himself of trouble, and the question of his life, for fear that his witnesses should die, etc.

It will be perceived that the language of our act does not favor the view taken by the defendant's counsel. The act says:—"Whenever talesmen are required." By numerous decisions and long established practice, these talesmen are so many competent persons as are necessary to complete the jury, having respect to the number of peremptory challenges which may be exercised, and to the possible disqualification of the jurors who may be summoned. The act also says that such persons so brought in is "to serve as a tale juror." That is, he is to be one of so many competent persons as may be necessary to complete the jury, having respect to the right of challenge, etc.

If the view taken by the defendant's counsel were the law, we see might be consumed in obtaining a jury. In this case it was necessary to bring into Court seventy-five talesmen to secure those jurors necessary to complete the jury. Three days were required to obtain a jury, if the talesmen were required to be brought in three, two, and one at a time, as the number of jurors required might need. three weeks might have been required before a jury could have been obtained.

The act of 15th March, 1867, directs the Judges of this Court to fix the number of petit jurors to be brought in upon a venire or venires to be issued; and we think that this applies as well to a venire to be issued to bring in talesmen as to the regular jurors of the term.

The motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment are overruled.

Mr. Sheppard then moved the Court to enter judgment upon the verdict. The clerk was then instructed to ask the prisoner if he had aught to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him.

Eaton replied:—"All I have to say is that I am innocent of this charge. So help me God, I did not fire a single shot that night."

Judge Pierce then addressed the prisoner as follows:

Gerald Eaton—After a careful and deliberate trial which occupied this Court several days, in which you were assisted by counsel whose labors in your behalf were skilful and indefatigable, equal to any which I have ever witnessed; and by the verdict of a jury of your country, carefully and impartially selected according to law, you have been convicted of murder of the first degree, in having unlawfully, maliciously, and premeditatedly taken the life of Timothy Heenan.

This deed of blood was committed by you without provocation given to you; and upon an occasion designedly sought by you; and was executed with a deadly weapon upon an unarmed man, who proclaimed himself to you unarmed; and who at the time was humanely endeavoring to save another from the murderous assault which you were then committing.

You sought your victim at midnight, and suddenly brought him face to face with death and the solemn realities of eternity. By a remarkable coincidence, in the providence of God, you too, at the solemn hour of midnight by the verdict of the jury, were brought face to face with your coming doom. Thus does God visit for transgression and teach us that as we sow so also shall we reap.

Motions have been made and argued by your counsel before the Court in Banc in arrest of judgment and a new trial, which motions have been overruled.

And now nothing awaits to be done by us but to pronounce the extreme penalty which the law affixes to the crime of which you have been convicted. That penalty is death. Let me exhort you, if you are not already prepared for it, with all the earnestness of one whose days are but few upon the earth, and who must shortly appear before God to answer for the deeds done in the body. And although we read that God is angry with the wicked every day, yet with Him there is also plenteousness of mercy unto all those who through faith and a hearty repentance turn unto Him. Great as has been your sin and the transgressions of your life, the mercy of God is infinitely greater, if you will humble yourself before Him and with a sincere repentance seek salvation through faith in the Redeemer of mankind.

And now the sentence of the Court and of the law is, that Gerald Eaton, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, whence he came, and thence to the place of execution, and that he there be hanged by the neck until he is dead, and may God in his infinite compassion have mercy on your soul.

A mild the buzz and hum that followed this affecting ceremony the prisoner resumed his seat.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Boiler in Elizabeth N. J.—Two Men Killed Outright—Others Fatally Injured.

The Newark, N. J., *Advertiser* of last evening says:

This morning, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, the boiler in George Woode's brush-handle factory at Elizabethport exploded with a loud noise, causing the destruction of two frame buildings, the instant death of two men, and the severe wounding of several others. Woode's factory is situated in the centre of a block bounded by First, Clinton, and Livingston streets, the entrance being on Clinton street.

By the explosion the boiler was lifted from its bed and hurled a distance of over two hundred feet broadside into Winans & Brother's hardware, stove, and tin store upon the corner of Clinton and First streets on the block above. Fortunately the space through which this mass of iron flew was unoccupied. Two small trees in its course were torn up and carried along with the boiler into the building. Christian Wolf, a lad in Mr. Winans' employ, was engaged in harnessing the horse to the delivery wagon. He was thrown by the force of the wind through the basement window of Mr. Theo. W. Winans' dwelling house, but marvellously escaped any injury beyond a few cuts on the hands from the glass. The horse was thrown down and the wagon is a complete wreck.

Mr. Benjamin H. Winans was engaged at work at a bench in the tin shop, mending a pump for John Regan, the captain of the barge Wilderness, who was standing near him. Both of the men were instantly killed. Stanley Miller, in Mr. Winans' employ, was also at work in the shop, and was very severely wounded, so that his life is despaired of. His head is injured, the blood exuding from the ears, and one of his arms is broken in two places. Mr. T. W. Bruen, the book-keeper, narrowly escaped. He was writing near where the boiler entered, and was thrown from his seat and stunned by the concussion. Beyond a few bruises he is, however, unhurt.

Two workmen were standing near the engine in Woode's factory at the time of the explosion. One Herman Miller was sitting, it is said, upon the boiler. He was thrown nearly a hundred feet and deposited upon the ground, without injury save a slight scalding, and was able to walk away without assistance. The other, John Ritter, was partially covered by the debris, and is scalded severely about the limbs. Although suffering extremely, it is thought that he will recover.

As soon as the noise occurred, which is described as like that of an exploding rocket—a dull thud, the hissing of steam, and then a heavy crash, as the boiler entered the building—the streets were filled with men, women, and children, and the wildest confusion prevailed. The rear of Winans & Bro.'s establishment was a mass of debris. The boiler, entire, save a small aperture at one end, lay upon a heap of battered stoves, demolished tin-ware, splintered boards and broken plastering. Under neath the ruins were also the dying and the wounded. The bodies were quickly extracted and taken into an adjoining drug store, where Winans and Regan soon expired. Neither were much disfigured. Winans' body was removed to the residence of his brother, Mr. Theodore H. Winans, who is also his partner. The deceased was forty-three years of age, and resided in Meadow street, Elizabeth, where he leaves an invalid widow and one child. Regan's body was taken to police headquarters. He lived at Bergen Point, and the barge of which he is captain was lying at the port taking in coal. Stanley Miller, who is so severely injured, resides with his mother in Crane street, Elizabeth. He is about twenty-two years of age; his condition is considered very precarious.

The apartments over Winans' store were occupied by Mr. Charles H. Nye and family. Mrs. Nye was about to enter one of the sleeping rooms when the walls of it closed in, compressing the air so forcibly as to throw her back into the dining-room upon the floor, but at the same time saving her life. The furniture is damaged, and among the articles destroyed was a bureau containing a roll of bills amounting to $125. The loss to Winans' establishment is about $4000. Woode's loss is not known, but cannot be very considerable, as the building was a mere shell and the boiler was worthless. The ruins of the factory were at one time on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished by the efficient fire department.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The cause of the explosion, it is affirmed, was an absence of water in the boiler, which was of ten horse power. It is alleged by many who claim to be acquainted with the facts, that the boiler was old and worthless, and that it had been condemned as unfit for use. It was, notwithstanding, in charge of a boy twelve or fourteen years of age, who had run it successfully but hazardously for some time previous to the accident. An investigation was commenced at two o'clock this afternoon, before Dr. Lewis Smith, coroner, by whom the degree of the culpability of the owner will doubtless be determined.

THE CREAT CARD DEPOT.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS AND PARTY INVITATIONS,

the latest and most fashionable styles.

NEW FRENCH PAPERS.

Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.

Monograms and Initials stamped in colors gratis.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers and Engravers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

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1869. DIARIES. 1869.

FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF DIARIES, NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,

PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes, J. FINERD,

10 12mwsSm No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FINE ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

CARD.—The splendid collection of Paintings from M. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co., will be on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts on Wednesday, 20th inst. The sale will take place on the evenings on February 1 and 2. 1 16

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,668,054 02
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	5°0,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132 121 10	
		$1,841,175 12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358 842 00	
National Bank notes	26,901 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	14 432 98	
Premiums	9 925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		957,315 95
Expenses and taxes		5,899 86
Total		$2,804 39 093

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417 500 00
Deposits	1,353 611 58
Profit and loss	33,279 35
Total	$2,804 390 93

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

9 5 1uthsat

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Colored People—Their Claims for Suffrage—The Negro Senators.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The National Colored Convention

have adopted a report urging the organization of an Equal Rights League. Resolutions were passed asking Congress for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to put beyond cavil the right of every citizen to vote, irrespective of race, color or condition, and urging on Congress the necessity of further legislation to redress the outrage of expelling colored members from the Georgia Legislature, and to restore the rights of colored people in that State. A sub-committee is preparing an address to be laid before the American people, and another committee has been appointed to present the suffrage question before the Congressional Judiciary Committee.

The Ninth Corps.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A meeting of the 9th Corps officers, and officers of the Burnside expedition into North Carolina, has been called by General Burnside to meet in New York city, February 8 next, the anniversary of the capture of Roanoke Island, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and taking measures for a general meeting at an early day. It is hoped that a full representation may be present, and that all officers proposing to attend will notify the General as early as possible, to Post Office box 865. Definite notice of the hour and place of meeting will be found in the New York papers of the seventh and eighth of February.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island 120⅝; Reading, 95⅝; Canton Company, 53; Erie, 38⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120⅜; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 99½; New York Central, 16⅝; Illinois Central, 141½; Cumberland preferred, 37⅛; Virginia 6s, 59⅝; Missouri 6s, 87; Hudson River, 131⅛; 6-20s, 1862, 112½; do, 1864, 109¾; do, 1865, 109⅝; 10-40s, 107¾. Gold, 136¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange on London, 9⅝.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 1900 bales at 29¾c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 4600 barrels. Wheat dull and declining. Corn firm, and in fair demand; mixed Western 96@96c.; new white Southern 9 @98c; sales of 38,000 bushels. Oats nominal. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess $28@28.50. Lard heavy; steam rendered 18½@18¾. Whisky quiet at $1 02@1 04 free.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The rate of money to-day to the brokers is 7 per cent. currency interest. The market works comfortably at this rate, but there is no decided superabundance in the offerings from lenders. The exceptions at six per cent. are made at the close of the day, when balances are left with the dealers in the public funds and other leading Stock Exchange firms over night. The discount on select names to merchant paper is 7 per cent. at bank and 8@8 per cent. on the street.

"The sales of gold to-day are at 136⅝@136⅝@136¾ per cent. The price is maintained with some firmness by the speculators for the rise, but less disposition was shown than on yesterday to make a further advance, owing to the easier appearance of exchange.

"The foreign exchanges to-day, on the actual transactions for Saturday's mail, indicate no real strength in the market, and the prospect of an export of gold coin is less immediate than at the beginning of the week, when credits on London were settled on the basis of 109¾@¾ for 60-day bills. The transactions to-day were all the way from 109½ per cent., net, to 109¾ per cent., net. The bills of the Bank of California and of the Asiatic and American Bank are reported at the last-mentioned figure. Other prime bills have been done at 109½ per cent. and 109⅝ less a sixteenth brokerage. Short sight bills have been done at 110⅛@110½ per cent. The course of the exchanges at California, influenced by the direct shipments of gold and silver to China and Japan, and of wheat and flour to England, has not only diminished the shipments of bullion to New York, but has thrown upon this market, through the various banking agencies, an immense amount of London exchange; so that the effect upon the export demand for gold here is substantially the same as though the receipts of treasure from San Francisco had increased instead of being lessened as compared with former seasons.

"The customs duties this week, in gold, will amount at New York to nearly two and a half million of dollars, which is largely above the average of last January, and the increase affords an encouraging sign of a good spring trade in dry goods and general foreign merchandise. In the line of general merchandise, embracing sugars, coffee, metals, teas, hides, etc., the present proportion of importation is 68 per cent. of the whole to 32 per cent. of foreign dry goods, as against 58 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively two years ago, before the 5 per cent. internal tax on domestic manufactures was taken off in July, 1866, and the additional duties were levied in March, 1867, on wool and the fabrics of which wool and worsted are the component parts.

"The customs received at the Treasury to-day amount to $447,000, and the gold interest on the public debt paid out to $37,000.

"In the public funds the additional advance to-day was on the old 5-20s of 1865, May and November interest, and on the currency 6 per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific roads. The latter sold at 101¾ per cent. and accrued interest. The 5-20s of 1867, January and July interest, were steady at 108¼ per cent., on a good demand at the counters of the principal dealers. The 10-40s were a fraction easier, and the old 5-20s of 1862 barely steady. The general market was reported firm at the close of business."

FOR SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable lot, brewery and fixtures, S. E. corner of Ann and Edgemont streets, Twenty-fifth ward. On Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground and buildings thereon erected, in Twenty-fifth ward, beginning at the southeastwardly corner of Ann and Edgemont streets; thence northeastwardly along the said Edgemont street, 195 feet to a point in ground late of Nicholas Lennig; thence southeastwardly by said ground 75 feet to the point where a line drawn parallel with said Edgemont street intersects a line drawn southeastwardly at right angles to said Edgemont street; thence southwestwardly from point of intersection 93 feet to northeasternmost corner of lot late of James Gibson; thence southwestwardly 107 feet to northeastwardly side of Ann street, and thence northwestwardly along said Ann street 72 feet 1¼ inches to place of beginning. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $180.

On the above lot is a three-story brick building occupied as a brewery, with fixtures appertaining to the business; also, the walls of a large building recently burned. And, also, lot (adjoining the above) composed of 4 contiguous lots on southeast side of Ann street, between Salmon and Edgemont streets; containing in front on Ann street 99 feet (each lot 24 feet 9 inches), and in depth northeastwardly 107 feet. Terms—$2000 cash, balance on mortgage. $200 to be paid when struck off. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

1 t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two well-secured Ground Rents, each $33 a year.—On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described Ground Rents, viz:—

No. 1. All that well-secured ground rent, $33 a year, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Dorrance street, 15 feet north of Washington avenue, First ward, 14 feet front, 50 feet deep. It is secured by a two-story brick dwelling. A policy of insurance for $300 goes with it.

No. 2. A ground rent of $33 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground adjoining the above on the north, of same size. It is secured by a two-story brick dwelling. A policy of insurance for $300 goes with it.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Inauguration Ball—The Russian Mission—A Fenian Advance.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The committee in charge of the proposed

Inauguration Ball

are puzzled to know whether or not the Senate will reconsider its action against allowing the use of the rotunda. An effort will be made to have a vote on Cragin's motion to reconsider early next week. Should the Senate persist in its refusal, it is probable the committee will erect a temporary building for the occasion. In any event, the ball will not be abandoned.

Several Prominent Fenians

from New York are now here to urge the confirmation of John Savage, nominated as Consul to Leeds, England. Owing to Savage's peculiar relations with the Fenian question it is not supposed that the Senate will confirm him, and, indeed, some of Savage's best friends say he does not want the place.

The Equal Rights Association,

composed of females, which is to hold a convention in this city in a day or two, for the purpose of taking measures to secure female suffrage, is throwing out its advance guards in the shape of memorials addressed to Congress in favor of the object had in view. There have probably been a score of petitions presented in the two houses this week, praying for female suffrage, which are numerously signed by females in all parts of the country, including Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Anthony, Lucy Stone, and many other "shining lights" among the strong-minded.

There seems to be no doubt that Collector Smythe of New York would be confirmed for

Minister to Russia,

could his friends force his case to a vote. Those who oppose him intend talking his case to death.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 Sch N 6s, '76	65⅝	10 sh Reading	d.b. 47⅜
$1,000 City 6s, New	100⅞	do	b30 47⅜
$500 do	100⅞	200 do	d. 47 81
$400 do	100⅞	250 do	s5W 0. 47⅜
5 sh Penna R	56⅞	200 do	s5. 47 81
26 sh Gr & Coates	58	100 do	2d&in. 47⅜
100 sh Cata Pf	33½	100 do	47 81
8 sh Leh V R	d. b. 55	500 do	b. 47⅜
15 do	b. 55	300 do	d. 47 90
100 do	56	100 do	b5. 47 9
40 sh Manuf Bk	31½	100 do	b30. 47⅜
100 sh Read R	b30. 47 84	60 do	b30. 47 56
100 do	c. 47 91	200 do	47 56
100 do	b30. 47 91	50 do	47 56

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 City 6s, New	100⅝	26 sh Leh V R	b. 53
$400 do	100⅞	19 do	b. 55
$1,000 Pa R 1 m 6s	93½	50 do	56⅛
5 sh Ches & Del	38	100 do	56⅞
14 sh City Bk	7½	100 do	d. 57
100 sh Penna R	55⅜	5 do	s. 56⅞
500 do	b30. 57	11 sh Read R	trl. 47⅛
41 sh Manuf Bk	31½		

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34

NORTH FIFTH STREET.

INSURES BUILDINGS,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

And Merchandise Generally, from Loss by Fire,

In the City of Philadelphia Only.

Statement of the Assets of the Association January 1, 1869, published in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and mortgages on property in the City of Philadelphia only	$1 230 653 84
Ground Rents " "	17 354 15
Real Estate	51 891 23
City Warrants	646 00
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	4 540 28
U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds	45 000 00
Cash on hand	46 999 98
Total	$1,400 095 98

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
PETER A. KEYSER,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
JOSEPH R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATE,	M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, SECRETARY.

1 16 stuth3t

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1032 CHESNUT Street.

MOTTET'S

PURE OLIVE OIL

IMPORTED BY

RICHARD H. WATSON,

No. 25 South FRONT Street,

12 21 mwsl2t4p PHILADELPHIA

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY STERLING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ROBERT STERLING and I. FRANKLIN STERLING Executors of Henry Sterling deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Esq., No. 137 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 1 16 3t 20 23 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1868.

RECE